



The Last Best West

Canada
in the
*Twentieth
Century*

CENTRAL CANADA

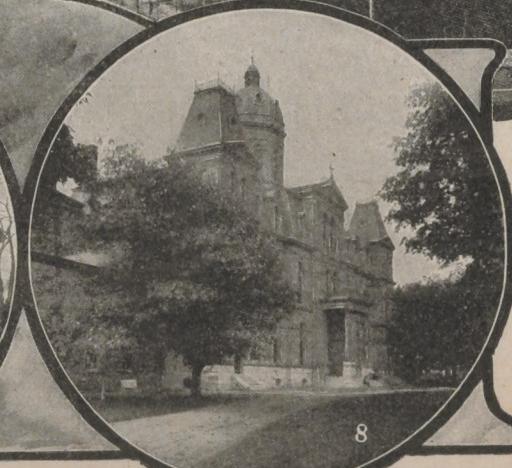
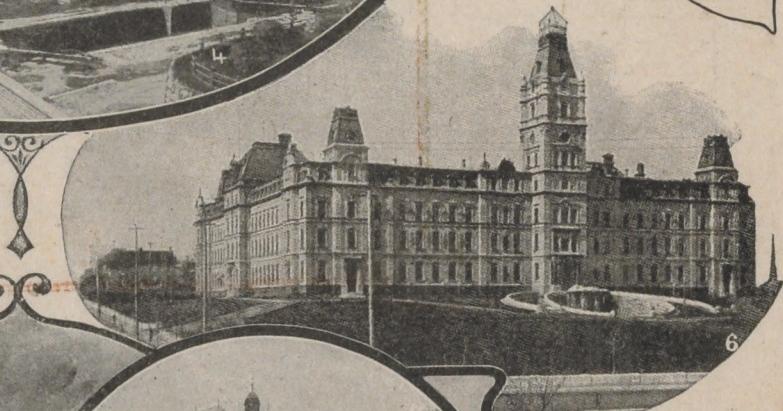
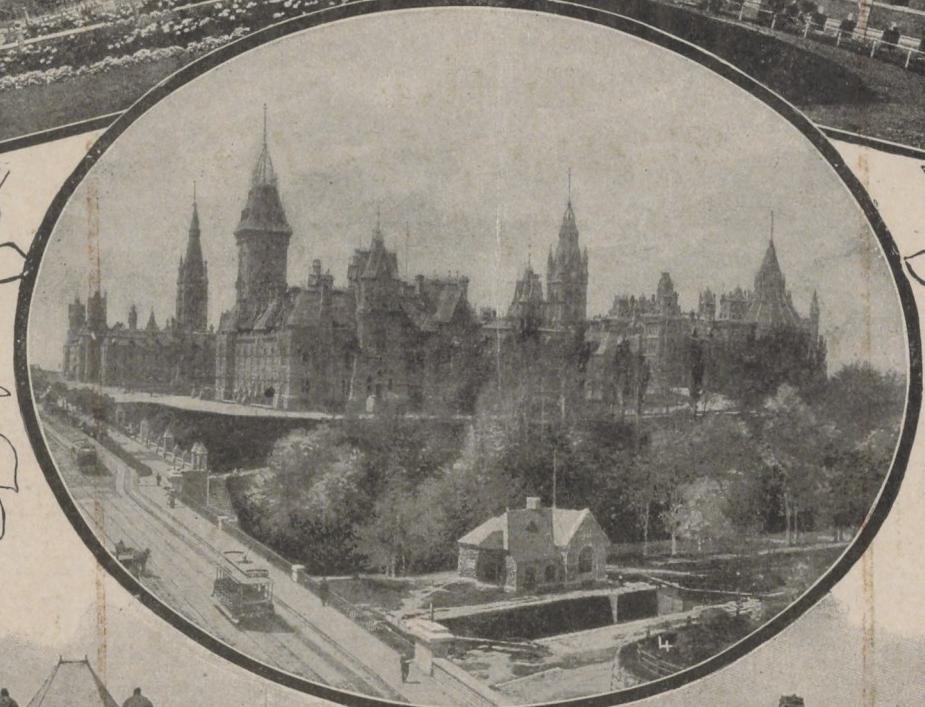
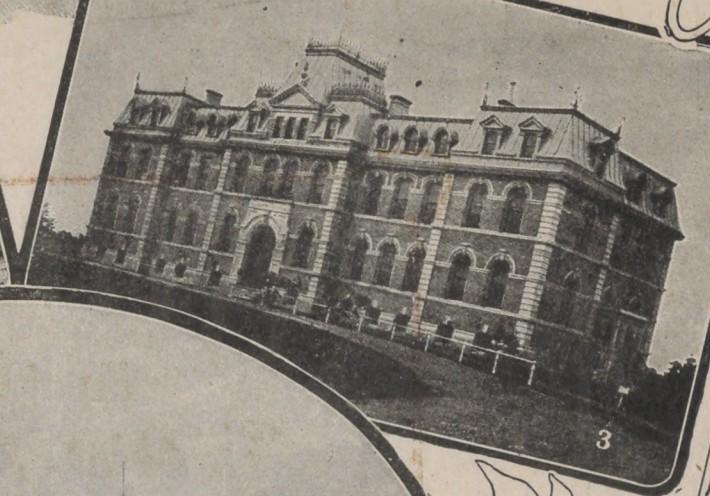
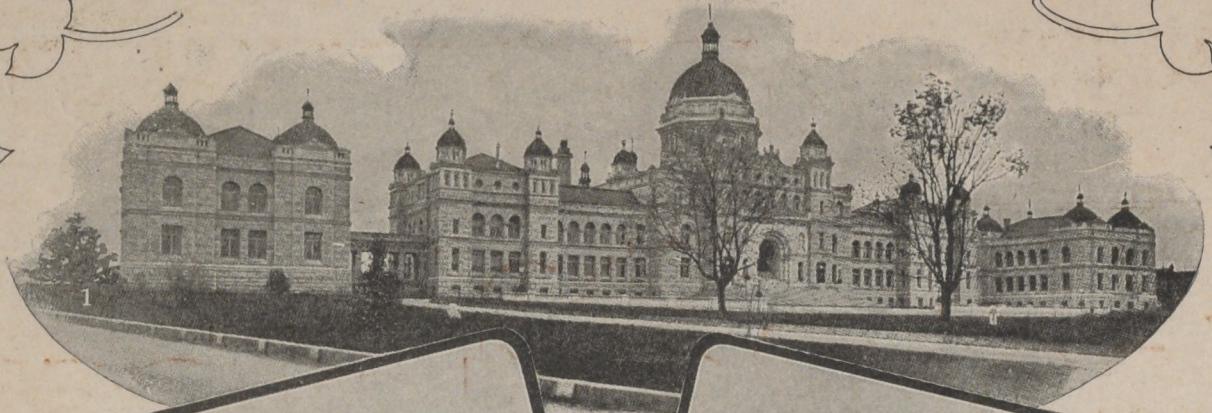
vast
*Agricultural
Resources*
HOMES FOR MILLIONS

GRAIN RAISING.
RANCHING.



MIXED FARMING.
DAIRYING.

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. FRANK OLIVER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA, CANADA.



1. *Legislative Buildings,
Victoria,
British Columbia.*
2. *Legislative Buildings,
Charlottetown, Prince
Edward Island.*
3. *Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.*
4. *House of Commons and
Senate Chamber,
Ottawa.*

5. *Legislative Building,
Fredericton, N. B.*
6. *Legislative Building,
Toronto, Ontario.*
7. *Legislative Buildings,
Quebec.*
8. *Parliament Buildings,
Frederickton, N. B.*

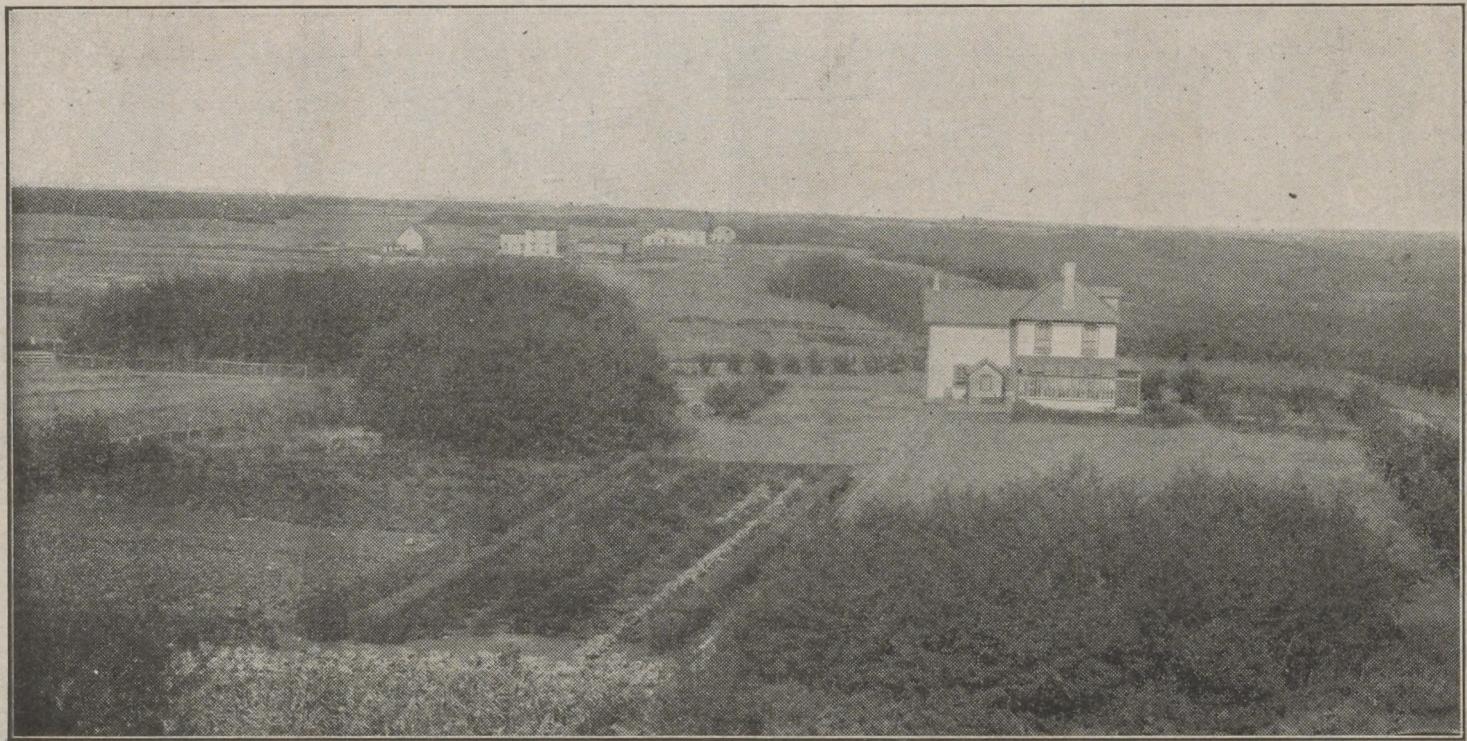
CENTRAL CANADA

Ordinary common sense prompts the idea that in a country over one thousand miles in length and nearly five hundred in width there will be found many different conditions of climate, soil, and topography. This is the case in Central Canada, and while, in a general way, there may be dissimilarities, yet there is uniformity in the one essential that all parts offer inducements, according to the desire of the settler.

For the sake of clearness, it is well to bear in mind that Central Canada referred to as such in these pages, comprises the Province of Manitoba and the newly established Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Some of the northern Districts might be included, but as these are in a measure inaccessible to settlement at the present time, it is not thought desirable to deal with them further than by passing reference. It will suffice to state that even in these northern Districts excellent yields of grain have been produced and successfully harvested—striking collateral evidence of the favouring climatic conditions in the Districts farther south.

a yield of about 53,000,000 bushels. Correspondingly large increases were seen in oats, barley, flax, roots, and potatoes. The acreage under crop in 1903 was 3,757,173, with 2,442,873 acres in wheat. The average wheat yield per acre in 1903 was 16.42 bushels, about ten bushels less per acre than in the previous year, but the higher price made the crop of 1903 as profitable as that of 1902. The acreage in wheat in 1904 was 2,412,235, with a yield of 39,162,458 bushels, an average of 16.52. In 1905 the acreage was 2,643,588. The yield at twenty-seven points varied from fifteen to thirty-five bushels and made 21.07 as a general average, making a total yield of 55,761,416 bushels. On the 432,298 acres of barley, there was a total crop of 14,064,025. With wheat at 60 cents, oats at 40 cents, and barley at 50 cents per bushel, these crops made \$58,682,471 for the 45,000 farmers, or over \$1,300 each in 1905. The rapid expansion of the Province is mirrored in these figures.

There was also a satisfactory growth of the dairying indus-



Combining the Picturesque with the Practical Side of Farming. A Scene in the Battleford District.

MANITOBA.

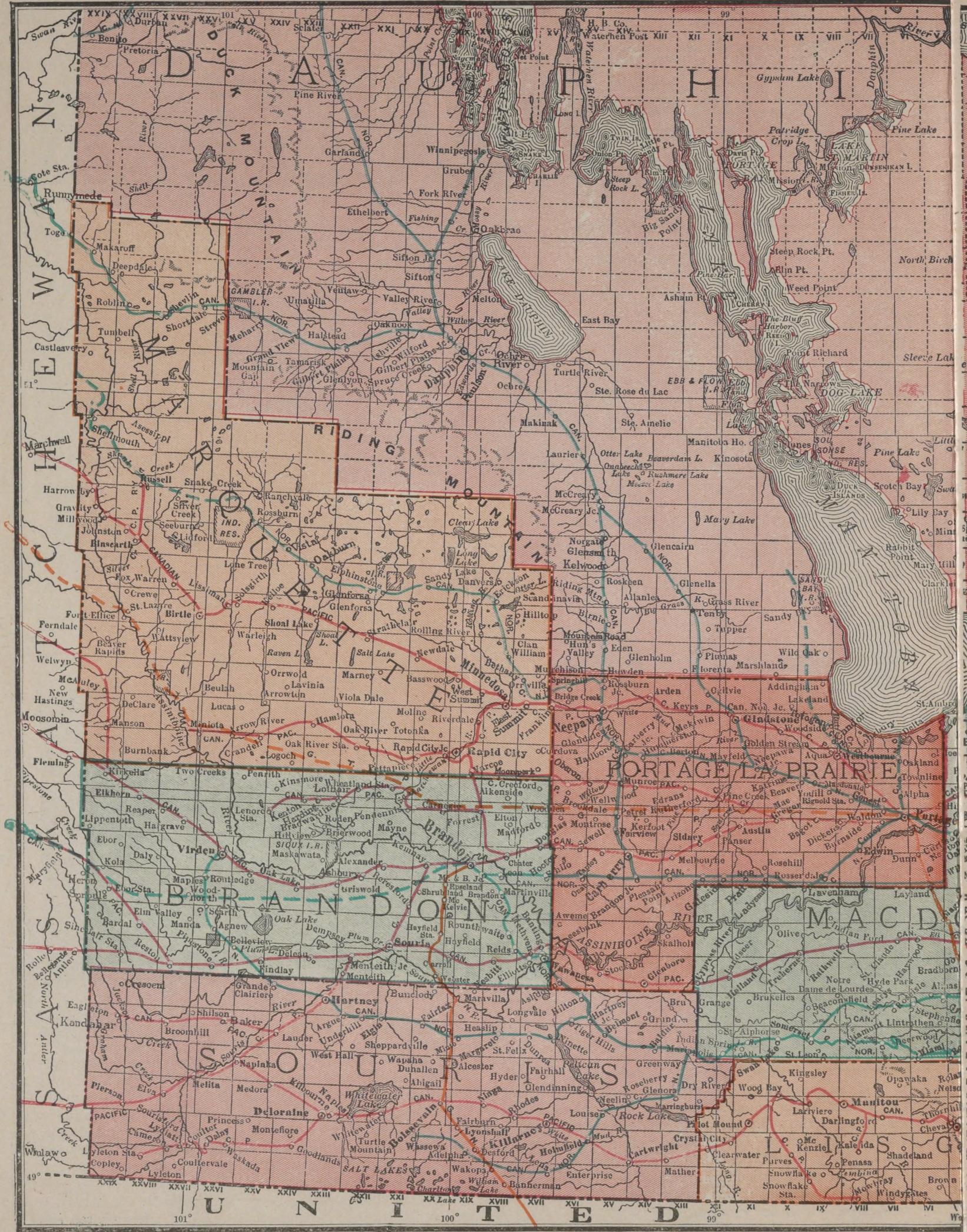
Manitoba was the sphere of the pioneering efforts in Central Canada's immigration and its people may be proud of what it has accomplished by way of example for the country to the west, where equal success is rewarding the efforts of the tillers of the soil. It is only thirty-six years since the Province had only 17,000 inhabitants. To-day its population is nearly 400,000. In 1870 when Manitoba entered the Confederation, its agricultural production found no place in the records. In 1881 it was credited as producing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on an acreage of 51,300, and 1,270,268 bushels of oats. The acreage of Manitoba under crop in 1902 was 3,189,015; 2,039,940 of which was in wheat, producing

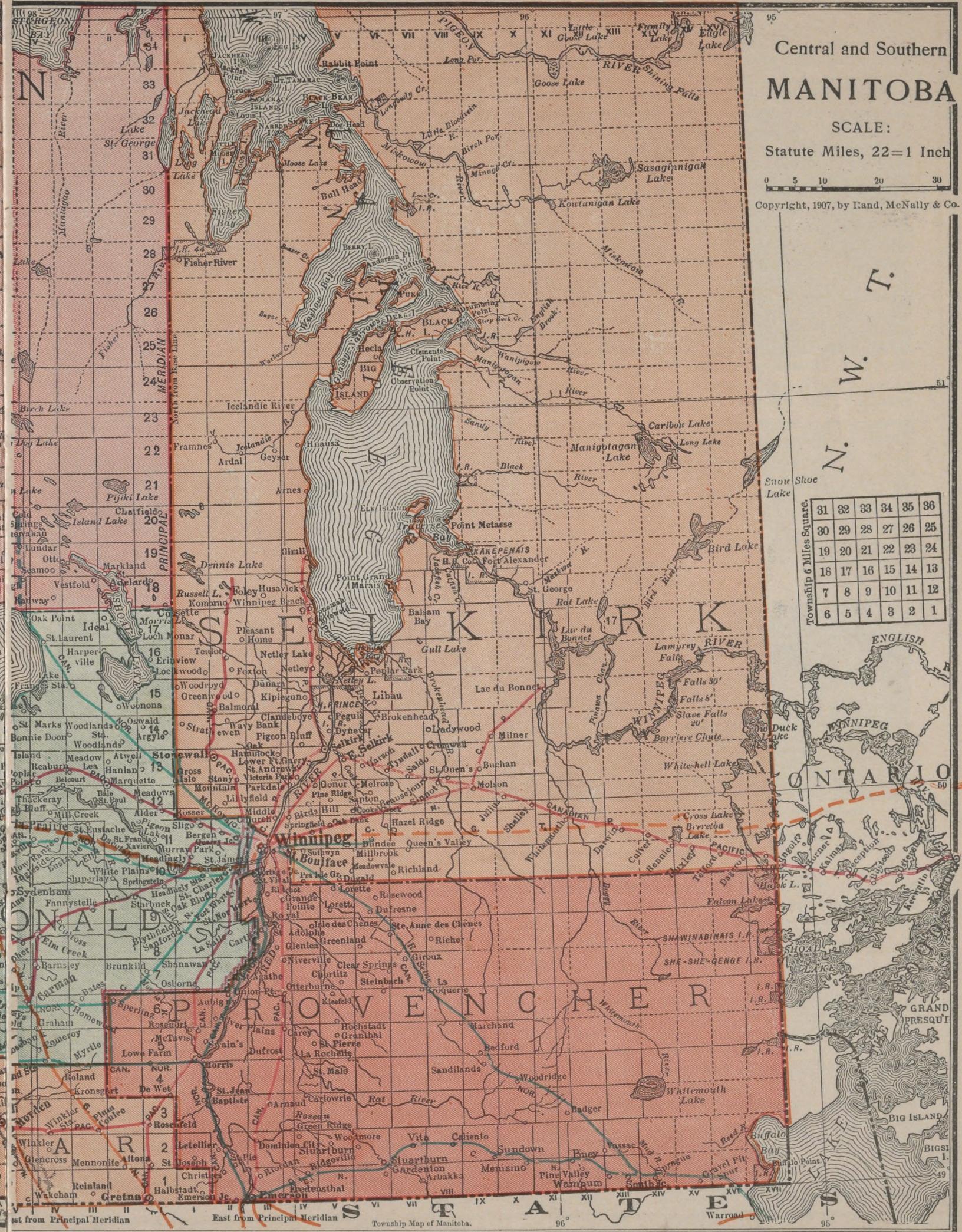
Am. Ed.

try and increasing interest was manifested in mixed farming, largely due to growth in population.

It is worthy of note that, during the winter of 1904-05, 17,941 head of cattle were fattened, and that the number of milch cows in the Province was 132,684. The large number of milch cows is attributable to the growing interest taken in dairying, which has proved to be wonderfully profitable. The dairy produce for 1904 was valued at \$768,547.38, and that of 1905, \$896,937.64, the cheese output being \$127,346.41, and the butter \$769,591.15.

A gentleman thoroughly conversant with conditions in Manitoba for many years recently said: "The rich soil and favourable climatic conditions are here as a bank account, upon which present farmers in the Province are not yet draw-





Central and Southern

MANITOBA

SCALE:

Statute Miles, 22=1 Inch

Township 6 Miles Square.						
31	32	33	34	35	36	
30	29	28	27	26	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
6	5	4	3	2	1	

A historical map of the Great Lakes region. The word "ENGLISH" is written vertically along the top edge. The city of "WINNIPEG" is labeled on the western shore of a large lake. The word "ONTARIO" is written horizontally across the bottom. A dashed red line runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the center of the map.

ONTARIO

ing more than a portion of the interest accruing from year to year. Only when 20,000,000 acres of our heritage are actually cropped shall we realize what the account to our credit is; nearly 5,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. These lands can still be purchased at from \$5 to \$40 an acre. Resident farmers, whose lands are valued to-day at from \$15 to \$40 an acre, are realizing a revenue from the same equal to 7 per cent on an investment of more than double this value."

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Probably no better idea of the prosperity of the country can be obtained than may be gained by a visit to the city of Winnipeg, to which it seems impossible for writers to do justice in ordinary terms of praise. This capital, often spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada," certainly occupies a prominent position amongst the cities of the continent. It is practically the gateway of the West, and a metropolis of about 100,000 inhabitants—in all respects a city of magnificent promise, that gives evidence of a strong and strenuous life. In commercial possibilities Winnipeg is great. It has electric railways, wide streets, well-kept boulevards, fine pavements, and the best of other improvements. During

per bushel, gave a return of \$14.30 per acre. It is conceded that all the labor of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at \$7.50 per acre. Even allowing \$8, there is a balance of \$6.30 clear profit. This means a revenue of 7 per cent on land worth \$90 per acre. Farmers who make this profit can rest assured that their lands will rise in value from year to year, a fact which sets a premium on farsightedness and enterprise as well as upon industry.

MIXED FARMING PAYS.

While it is grain growing that has given Manitoba agriculture so well deserved a prominence in the eyes of the world, the leaven of mixed farming is gradually but surely permeating the minds of farmers. There is scarcely a farmer but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. He has his hogs fattening for market, and the poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue.

The products of the farm—wheat, coarse grains, meat, dairy products, poultry, and eggs—all are tangible commodities that are required to supply daily wants. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become ruinously overstocked with any one or more of them.



Another Illustration of Mixed Farming in Central Canada. The Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry Help to Increase the Farmers' Profits.

1905 about \$11,000,000 worth of buildings were erected, while the records of 1906 will show a much larger increase and will be surpassed only by such cities as Chicago and New York. The jobbing interests and the mercantile business enterprises are all flourishing.

OTHER CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

Besides Winnipeg, the seat of government, there is the city of Brandon, next in importance, followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita, Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, St. Boniface, Carman, Killarney, and a number of others which are rapidly rising in prominence owing to the stability that is given them by the surrounding agricultural districts. Each has its elevators, mills, and warehouses to accommodate the large quantities of wheat that are marketed.

There are scores of towns yet to be developed along the lines of railway throughout the Province, so that newcomers will find openings in this direction if they so desire.

PROFITS TO BE REALIZED.

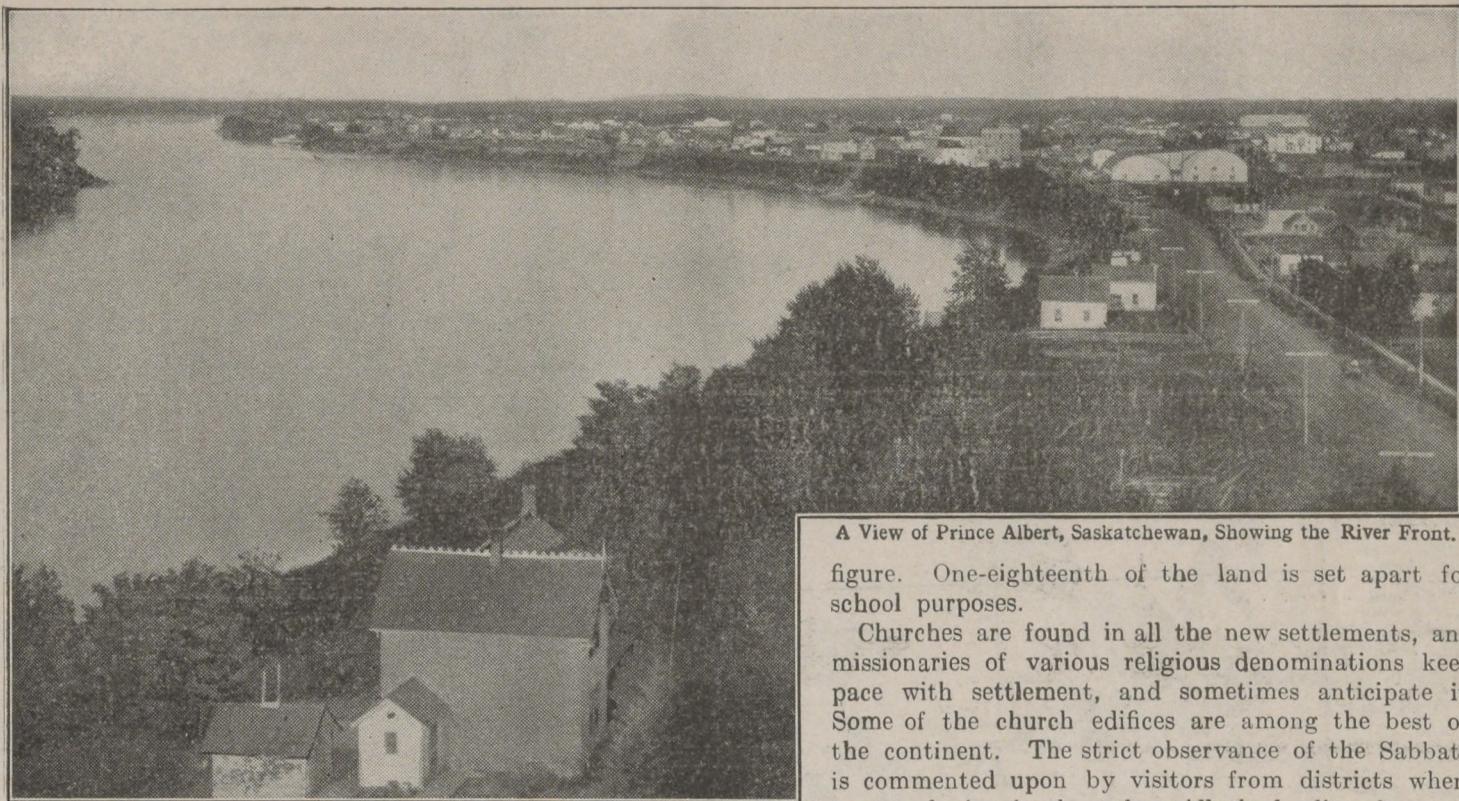
Areas under wheat in 1902 gave a clear profit of over \$6 an acre. The average yield was 26 bushels, which, at 55 cents

STOCKERS.

The ever-increasing demand for stockers to be put upon ranches in Western Canada gives an impetus to cattle raising in the Province. Manitoba farmers provide the necessary shelter for wintering cattle, and the immense crop of coarse grains and fodder, so easily raised, supplies the necessary food for all stock under shelter. There is no doubt but that Manitoba for many years will be the recruiting ground to supply ranches with stockers, and it is only a question of time until Manitoba farmers, with an enlarged supply of farm help, will direct their attention more and more to the winter-feeding of fat cattle.

THE HOMESEEKER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Manitoba's population is largely English-speaking. As a rule people with means, and those satisfied with existing conditions, do not move; and it follows that the settlers of Manitoba have not brought large bank accounts with them. The man who has continued his farming operations for from six to ten years, however, is in circumstances which many farmers in older countries have been unable to reach after a lifetime of toil. The labourer, likewise, is happy and contented; he is only waiting for an opportunity to get a farm of his own and become as independent as his employer. With



A View of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Showing the River Front.

figure. One-eighteenth of the land is set apart for school purposes.

Churches are found in all the new settlements, and missionaries of various religious denominations keep pace with settlement, and sometimes anticipate it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. The strict observance of the Sabbath is commented upon by visitors from districts where greater laxity is the rule. All the leading fraternal societies are represented, and whether it be in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands, one or more lodges may be found.

LAW AND ORDER.

The laws are cast on reasonable lines, and the guardians of the peace have little difficulty in its maintenance, owing to the law-abiding character of the population and to the fact that no favoritism of any kind is permitted or indulged in.

NOTES ON MANITOBA.

The Province has 30,000,000 acres of arable land, and so far about one-sixth is under cultivation. In 1905 there were 4,759,646 bushels of potatoes raised in the Province, and 3,481,651 of roots. In the same year the farmers sold 40,099 turkeys, 60,759 geese, and 521,325 chickens. In 1906 new farm buildings to the value of \$3,944,101 were erected.

The city of Winnipeg is assessed at \$48,214,950, and pays annually in taxes \$819,329.

SASKATCHEWAN.

This Province contains 159,038,720 acres, the greater part of which can be utilized in several of the branches of mixed farming. Although its southwestern corner lies in the great ranching belt referred to elsewhere, the greater portion of its southern two thirds is situated in the great wheat-growing belt. The portion adjoining or lying near to Manitoba possesses much of the characteristics of that Province, as to soil, topography, climate, rainfall, and consequently productive adaptabilities.

Southeastern Saskatchewan.

The eastern portion, for a distance of some 120 miles west from its eastern boundary, is practically a continuation to the westward of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba. The soil is a friable loam, easily worked, and producing excellent crops of wheat, coarse grains, and vegetables. The winter climate answers all requirements, both as to degree of cold and as to sufficiency of snowfall, for the production of the No. 1 hard wheat for which Central Canada is now noted. This district will one day be one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the American continent, and for the follow-

a farm free from debt, his fields of ripening grain ready for harvest; with herds of cattle on his pasture lands, and flocks of sheep feeding on the hillside; with dairy and poultry providing the household with groceries and many other comforts; with schools for his children in the immediate neighborhood; with churches close at hand, and such other social advantages as he desires within easy reach—what more is required for a wholesome existence? And that is the condition of the average Manitoba farmer to-day.

Homesteads may still be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements to the east of the Red River and between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, as well as on the west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway and the portions projected. There are about 1,500,000 acres of free lands yet in the Province for homesteading.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA.

	1881	1903	1906
Population	62,260	275,350	365,000
Horses	16,739	182,649	215,189
Horned cattle	60,281	369,850	521,512
Sheep	6,073	42,650	28,975
Swine	17,358	145,650	200,509

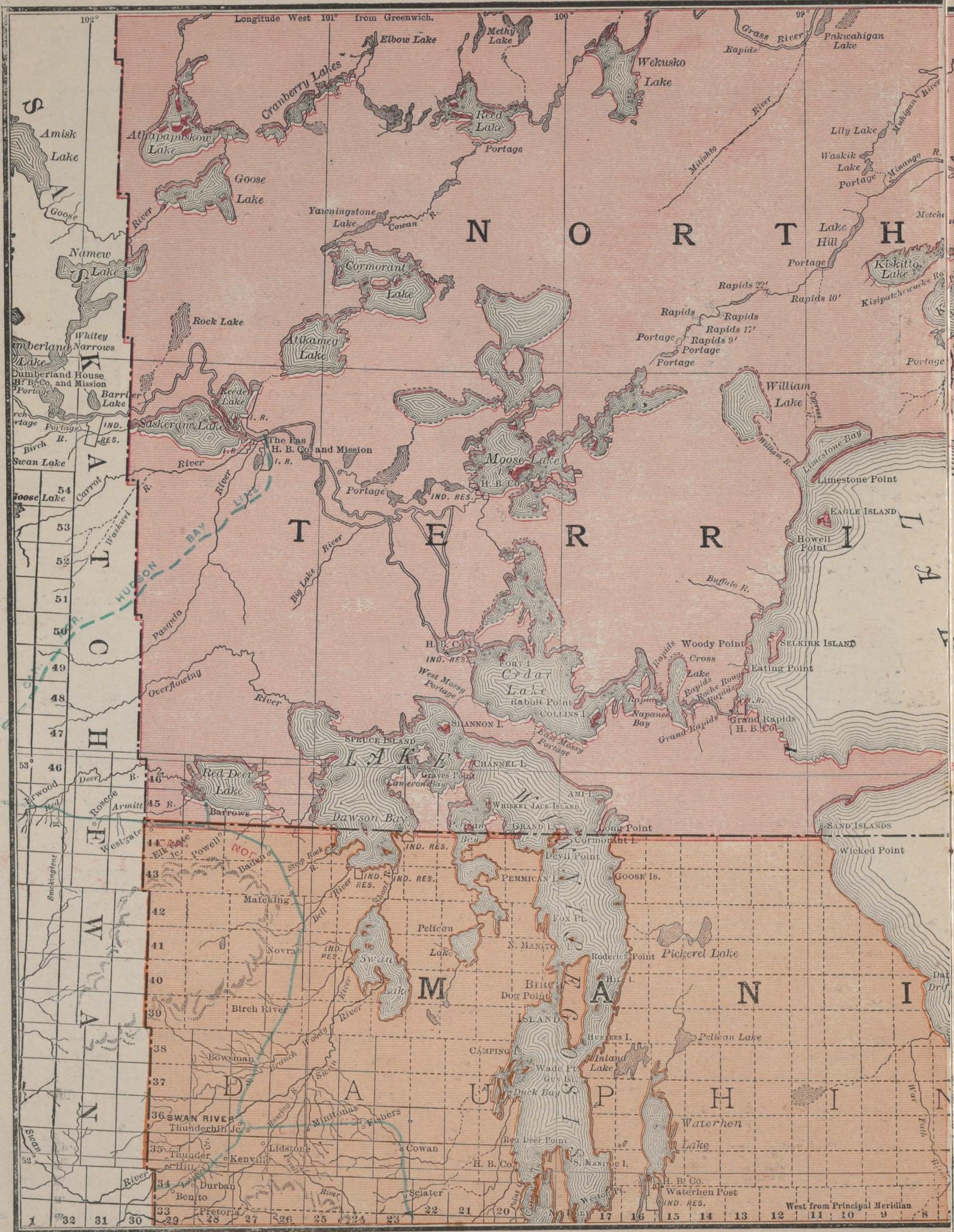
RAINFALL—WATER AND FUEL.

Manitoba is not a country of deep snows, as may be judged from the fact that trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches; mean annual temperature at Winnipeg, 32.7°; January, 5.2°; July, 66.1°.

Water and fuel are important considerations for the settler. In Manitoba, the country is everywhere at easy distances intersected by creeks and rivers, and there are many lakes, especially in the northern portion of the Province. Water can be secured almost anywhere by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The coal fields of the west and the timbered districts of the north and east, as well as the south, will supply fuel for hundreds of years.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Educationally, the Province holds a proud position, with its university, colleges, and schools. The schools are free, the organization being on what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants, practically reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a merely nominal



Township Map of Northern Manitoba.

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Oxford Lake

NORTHERN MANITOBA

AND A PORTION OF

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

SCALE:

Statute Miles, 21.5 = 1 Inch.

0 5 10 20 30



Plan of Section
Divided Into 40 Acres

13	14	15	16
12	11	10	9
	36		
5	6	7	8
4	3	2	1

Section 1 Mile Square.

Plan of Township

Township 6 Miles Square.					
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square

ing reasons: 1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2d—It has a climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. 3d—On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4th—Absence of rust due to dryness of climate. 5th—Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are especially favourable to the growth of the hard, flinty wheat so greatly prized by millers all the world over, and commanding a higher price than the softer varieties grown elsewhere.

The summers leave little to be desired in an agricultural country, cyclones or violent storms being thus far unknown. In most parts good water can be obtained at a reasonable depth. Settlement has extended rapidly, and many thriving towns have sprung up along the different lines of railway.

Near Yorkton begins the gradual change from the wooded

Mixed farming has also proved very successful. Most important development has taken place along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway. Davidson, Lumsden, Craik, Girvin, Hanley, and Dundurn are thriving towns, populated mostly by settlers from the United States, some of whom, with commendable thrift and enterprise, have erected splendid buildings in the towns, while others have developed the resources and increased the land values of the country districts. A large acreage was harvested last season, and abundant yields were the result. Although large quantities of land have been disposed of and occupied as homesteads in these districts, there are still innumerable opportunities for settlers to acquire land free from the Government, and at reasonable prices from the railway or land companies. Extending back eastward and westward from the points named are large settlements.



In the Park Districts of Central Canada is to be Found Excellent Pasturage for Cattle.

areas of Manitoba to the great plains region of the new provinces.

In many places the country is park-like, with alternating groves of poplar and willow, and open prairie.

RIVERS AND SMALLER STREAMS.

The valleys along Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, and Souris rivers. Pipestone, Long, and other creeks, are specially adapted for mixed farming, and the open prairie beyond affords large areas for grazing or grain growing.

SOME OF THE DISTRICTS.

For agricultural uses the Districts of Moosomin and Qu'Appelle are wonderfully favoured, lying as they do in the great stretch of the fertile belt. Included in the Qu'Appelle area are splendid lands, no less fertile than the famous wheat-growing plains of Manitoba. The soil is for the most part loam, covered with about twelve to eighteen inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second ploughing makes a fine seed-bed, easy to work, and most productive. Generally speaking, these remarks apply to all the eastern part of the district. The Beaver Hills and the Touchwood Hills in the northern part are especially well adapted for stock raising.

FUEL.

Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River. Sufficient wood for all purposes for many years to come is to be found along the rivers and in the Moose Mountains.

POSSIBILITIES.

The possibilities of Southeastern Saskatchewan are shown by the averages of tests made at the experimental farm, where eleven varieties of the most suitable wheat, sown on April the 15th, were cut in 130 days, and yielded 4,314 pounds of straw and 43 bushels and 2 pounds of grain per acre.

Southwestern Saskatchewan.

The foregoing remarks, written of Southeastern Saskatchewan, apply largely to a considerable portion of Southwestern Saskatchewan, and also to Central Saskatchewan and much of Alberta. Southwestern Saskatchewan is entered at McLean station, and its first considerable town is Regina, the capital of the Province. The land here is a rich, fertile loam, as well to the south as to the north. Several new and important towns have sprung into existence along the "Soo"

line, such as Halbrite, Weyburn, Yellow Grass, Estevan, Milestone, and Rouleau. The cultivation of flax is carried on to a considerable extent. A number of farmers have paid the entire cost of their farms from the yield of the first crop of flax. Wheat raising, however, is the important industry of this district, and the yields are highly satisfactory to the producer.

Between Regina and Moose Jaw there is splendid land, and mostly occupied by prosperous farmers.

RANCHING.

At Moose Jaw and some distance west, as far as Swift Current, there are sections of country where grain raising as well as mixed farming is carried on. During the past few years considerable settlement has been going on in the district to the northwest of Moose Jaw toward the Saskatchewan. Moose Jaw, which at one time we thought to be the western limit of the wheat-growing area of Southwestern Saskatchewan, is now the centre of a large district which is attracting the attention of homesteaders. To the north and northwest of Moose Jaw there are now large settlements of farmers from the United States who are contented and prosperous.

Until a few years ago this land was all thought to be fitted only for ranching, but the land is now found to be fairly productive, and since it has been taken up, excellent crops of grain have been successfully harvested.

Recent surveys south and southwest of Moose Jaw have opened a large tract of excellent land which is now available for homestead entry and the establishment of a land office at Moose Jaw makes it an easy matter to investigate the capabilities of these newly surveyed lands and to secure speedy entry. Until recently this was all thought to be fitted only for ranching, but the land is found to be fairly productive, and since it has been taken up, good crops of grain have been successfully harvested. West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary and south to the international boundary is to be found the ranching district of Southwestern Saskatchewan, which affords first-class grazing for sheep and cattle. Very few farms are to be seen, and it is soon recognized that the ranching country has been reached. The ranching zone begins about the northeastern point of Montana and extends northwest in Saskatchewan.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will all over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits to the stockmen are large, as may be readily understood when it is known that \$40 to \$50 per head has been paid on these ranges for steers that cost their owners only the interest on the original

investment of stocking the ranch, and their share in the cost of the annual round-ups.

In this part of the Northwest the winters are mild, and the snowfall is so light that cattle, horses, and sheep graze the whole year. There is little cropping, and only where irrigation has been effected by the construction of cheap ditches. This method has proved highly successful.

The Swift Current Creek region is excellent as a stock country. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—mostly of the short, crisp variety known as "buffalo grass," which becomes to all appearance dry, about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer.

Though this part of the district has been heretofore regarded as a ranching country only, a number of farmers have recently taken up land with the idea of raising the cereals and they report excellent success, especially to the north, towards the Saskatchewan River. A number of settlers have located south of Swift Current, where they have been able to secure good lands both by homesteading and purchase.

The town of Maple Creek is quite important as a stock centre, the entire district surrounding it being eminently

fitted for ranching. It is a shipping point for the large ranches to the south and west. Some of the best horses, cattle, and sheep in Central Canada are raised in that part. The treeless portion of this country is underlaid with coal.

FUEL.

The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys. Settlers in this section of the country have thus an abundant supply of timber, suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

CLIMATE.

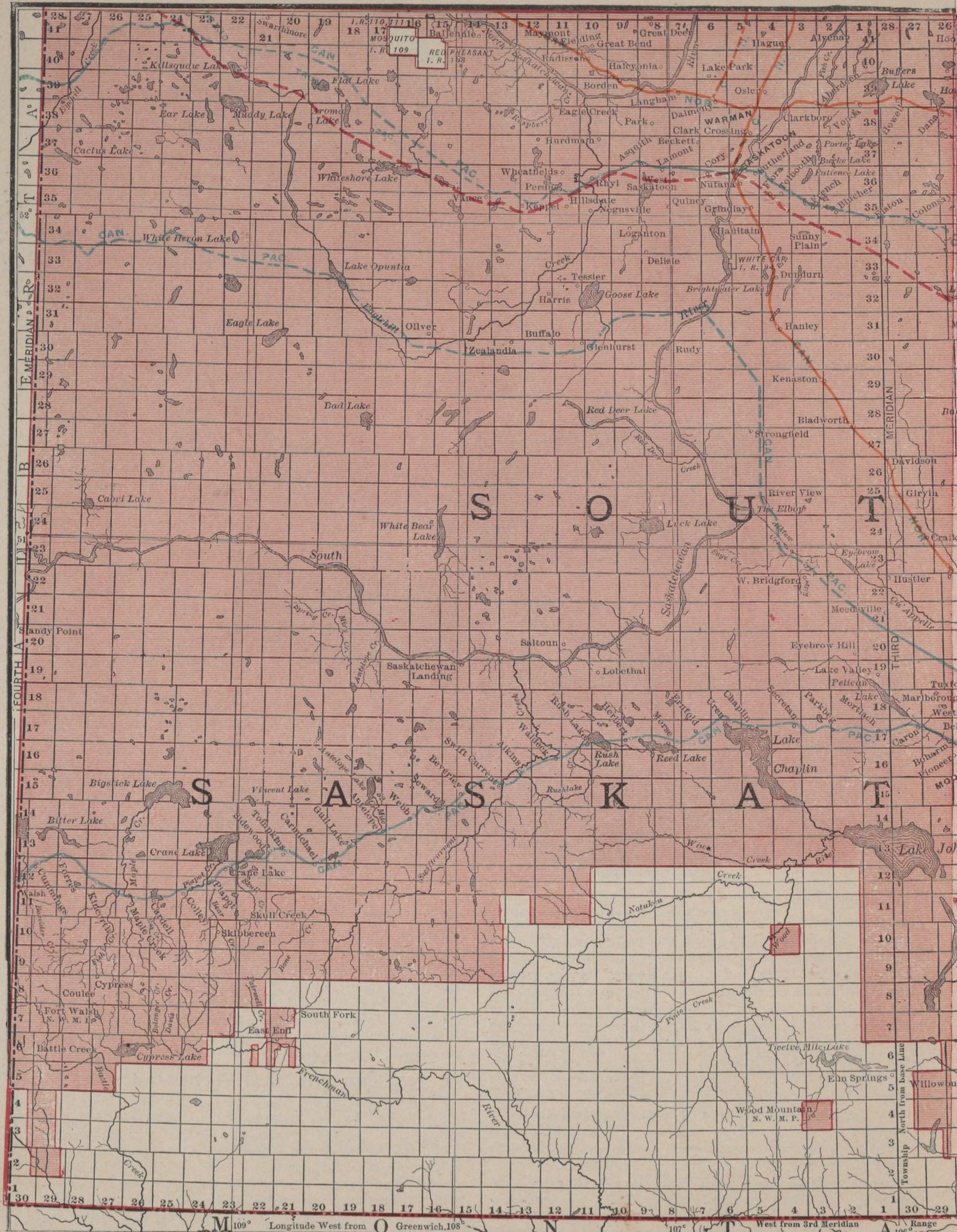
Southwestern Saskatchewan feels the effects of the Chinook winds from the Pacific Ocean, which quickly remove much of the snow that falls during two or three months of the year. This circumstance, together with the rich growth of grass, has of late brought parts of this district into favour with cattle, sheep, and horse raisers, and it is claimed portions of it are adapted to grain raising.

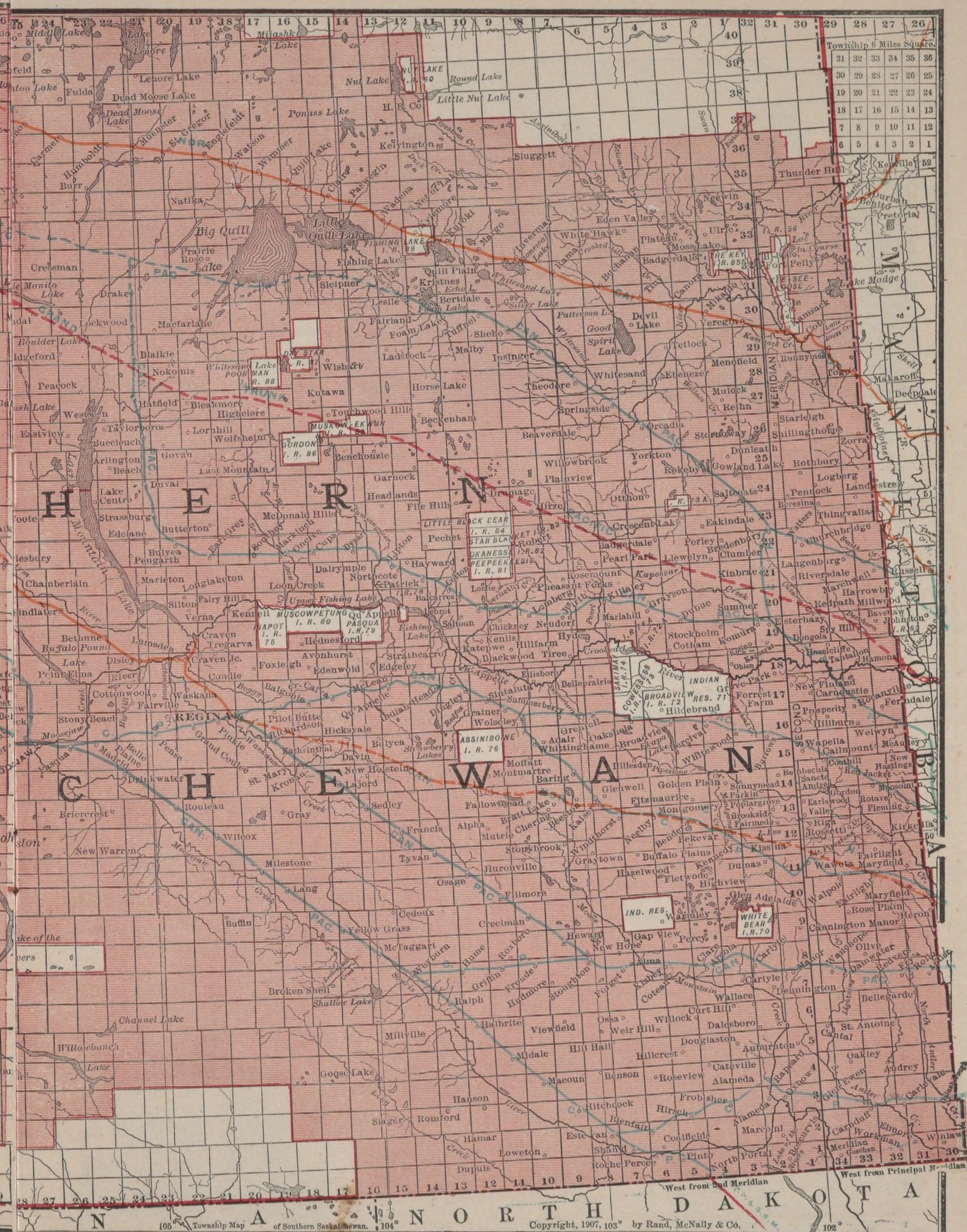
Central Saskatchewan.

This portion of the Province of Saskatchewan is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the District, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan—most of the navigable length of which lies within its boundaries. It includes, in the south, a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, cattle, and sheep. As a general thing, the surface is gently undulating prairie,



Typical Farm Homes in Central Canada, Selected from Scenes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.







The Raising of Horses is a Profitable Industry in Central Canada.

with lakes and ponds, rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, and high, rolling country, portions of which are heavily timbered with spruce and pine.

RIVERS.

The Saskatchewan is a magnificent stream with an immense network of tributaries; it waters an extensive territory. It is formed by the confluence of two forks—one rising in the Rocky Mountains, a hundred miles north of the international boundary, the other in the same range farther north. It is navigable, and plays an important part in the transportation of freight.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Settlement is at present chiefly in the Prince Albert, Rossmere, Duck Lake, Saskatoon, Hague, Osler, Shell River, Batoche, Humboldt, Lloydminster, Stony Creek, Carlton, Carrot River, Birch Hills, The Forks, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, and the Battleford districts, in nearly all of which a great quantity of the best land is open for free homesteading. In great measure, that which may be said of one district applies equally to the others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. The normal yield of wheat (Red Fife) is about thirty bushels to the acre in favourable seasons; of oats, about sixty bushels. There has never been a failure of crops, and settlers enjoy a steady home market, from which they realize good prices for their products. The District is well supplied with good roads. Wild fruits of nearly every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high-bush cranberry, and black currants—grow in profusion. Small game is plentiful.

LANDS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

Large areas of land have been purchased by various land companies. In addition to the excellent lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are being sold at reasonable prices those granted to the Canadian Northern Railway, and especially selected for their adaptability to grain raising, mixed farming, and ranching are on the market, and finding ready purchasers. When it is known that in many instances farmers have paid for their holdings out of a single crop, it will be easily understood how liberal are the terms on which land may be had. Prices range, for unimproved land, from \$8 to \$12 per acre, and upwards.

CLIMATE.

The climate is not only healthful, but bracing. The summer temperature is remarkably equable, averaging about 60°. Spring opens about the beginning of April. Seeding is

generally completed in May, and harvest usually begins about the third week in August. During winter, settlers are generally employed in getting out fuel, rails for fencing, and logs for building purposes; in marketing their grain, and in caring for stock.

STOCK RAISING AND RANCHING.

The country is remarkably well adapted for stock raising, and large shipments are made annually. Cattle must be fed and sheltered three to four months every winter. Horses winter out well and can, therefore, be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle and do better in small flocks.

DAIRY FARMING.

Any portion of this District will answer all the requirements for dairy farming. On the slopes of the Eagle Hills, or south

of the Saskatchewan, conditions are most suitable, owing to the luxuriance of the grass and abundance of springs.

The abundance of pure water and the coolness of the nights favour dairying. The home demand is now and always has been large, so that dairy products command good prices. The entire country is well suited to grain growing.

SOIL, WATER, AND FUEL.

The soil ranges from clay loam to sandy loam, with rich, chocolate-colored clay to sandy subsoil.

The country is well watered; not everyone can locate on the banks of a running stream, but in most districts anyone can get a plentiful supply of good water by digging a few feet for it.

To the north there are bluffs or groves of spruce and pine; and the miles of outcropping coal, with the forests on the North Saskatchewan, insure an ample supply of cheap fuel and building material.

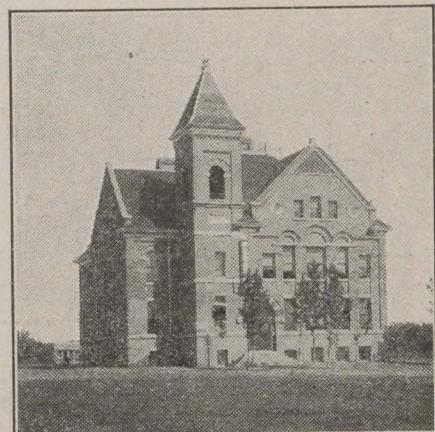
DEVELOPMENT RAPID AND GENERAL.

The tide of immigration to the Province of Saskatchewan has been steadily increasing year by year, as the country has become better known, and its development has received a very considerable impulse with the spread of railway communication and the greater facility thus afforded for marketing produce.

The town of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, is the seat of various industries.

For years the Battleford district has been looked upon as one that possessed many advantages, settlers having occupied lands and farmed there successfully for twenty or twenty-five years. Although over a hundred miles from a railway, they succeeded wonderfully. With railroads now passing through the district, this section is filling rapidly. Homesteads are plentiful at the present time, but are in great demand.

Battleford, Vermillion, and Lloydminster will be among the distributing points for settlement for some time.



A City School.

It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the rich lands of Saskatchewan should suddenly become valuable, but they are still to be had at low prices.

MOISTURE.

Moisture is ample in Central Saskatchewan, the precipitation being about eighteen inches annually. It is notable that about 75 per cent of the rainfall is during the crop months. With rain coming when needed and with ample sunshine daily during the growing season, it is not difficult to understand why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

During the last two or three seasons experiments with winter wheat have been made in this district, and with gratifying results. In the Prince Albert section, in 1906, as high as twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre have been harvested off many acres. The experiment in infancy proved such a success that it is now being prosecuted with earnestness and energy.

Northern Saskatchewan.

Properly speaking, under the new order of things Northern Saskatchewan consists of the eastern half of the late Territory of Athabasca, embracing an area of about 70,000,000 acres, enough for a fine sized province in itself. As yet it is not opened for settlement because of its inaccessibility and distance from the railway systems of the country, the nearest railway station being Prince Albert.

ALBERTA

Is about 400 miles in average width and 900 miles from north to south, and embraces an area of 161,920,000 acres. It is double the size of Great Britain and Ireland and much larger than either Germany or France. Its present population is placed at nearly 200,000, though it could well locate 50,000,000. The Province has within its limits three divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The southern is an open, rolling country, devoid of timber, except along the streams and in the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, while the central belt is more or less timbered throughout, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie openings, some of which are of considerable extent, while the northern portion is in a class by itself. The advantages which the different portions of the District offer to the intending settlers are so diverse in character that it is well to speak of them separately as Southern, Central, and Northern Alberta, respectively.

Southern Alberta.

The soil of Alberta is, as a whole, a rich, alluvial loam. In places gravel and sandy ridges occur, but in the valleys the accumulated silt deposit of ages has produced a soil of the richest kind and of great depth.

The climate of Southern Alberta is one of its most attractive features, the winters being mild, with very little snow, and the summers very pleasant. The rainfall in this section varies according to locality from twelve to twenty inches in the year. The absence of rainfall during the late summer months causes the native grasses to become cured on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that stock pastured thereon remain fat all winter. Cold



One of Central Canada's Farms that is Making a Great Success of Hog Raising.

and stormy weather is, of course, experienced at times during the winter months, but the prevailing warm winds which blow from the west, locally known as Chinook winds, rapidly disperse any snow which falls, and for days at a time cause a rise in the thermometer to almost summer temperature.

FUEL.

Though a large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, this lack is amply compensated for by an inexhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which crops out at many points along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country.

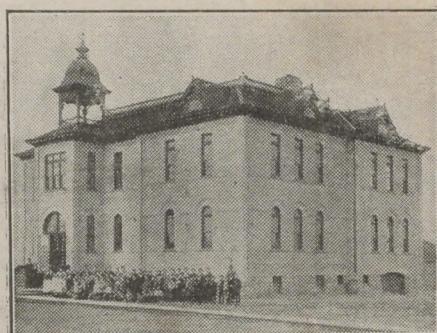
SUPPLY OF WATER.

In some parts irrigation is resorted to in producing grain and fodder crops, and returns of the most satisfactory character are obtained. The many streams flowing down from the mountains afford a bountiful supply of water for this purpose and at the present time some three hundred miles of ditches and canals have been constructed to carry water for irrigation. These streams also afford an unfailing supply of pure and cold water for stock and for dairy operations, and, combined with the absence of flies during the summer months, produce the best results in the production of butter and cheese.

RANCHING.

The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches vary in size from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. This land is usually covered with the coarse grass, which makes good fodder both in summer and winter. It is peculiar inasmuch as it does not form into turf as in other countries, but grows more in tufts.

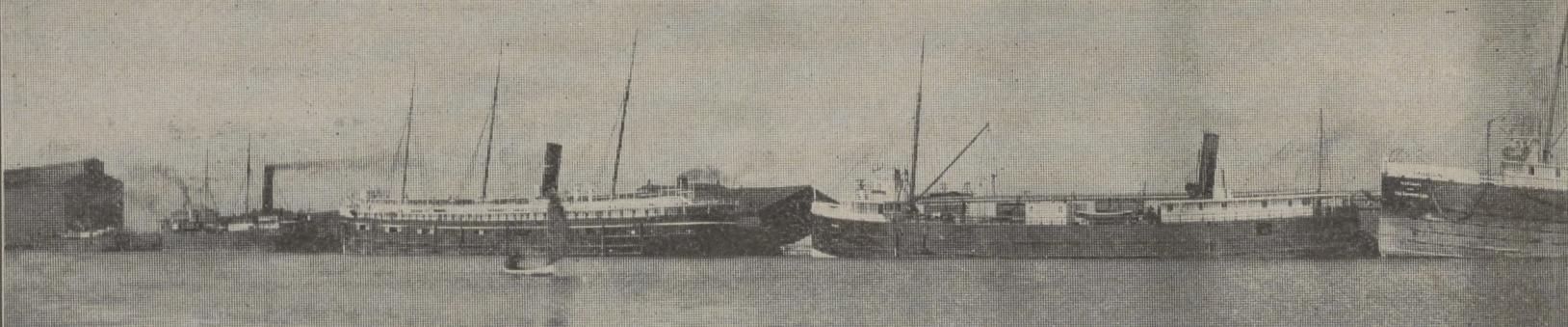
Cattle and horses roam at large on the plains. They remain out all winter and can live ordinarily on the grass; but wild hay is stacked every summer for use when a thaw is followed by frost, as it is then difficult for the cattle to eat through the crusted snow.



School in a Country Town.







Fleet of Grain Vessels at Fort William, Ontario, Wait

CONDITIONS CHANGING.

Though a few years ago it was thought that this part of the country would ever remain the home of the "Chinook" winds and the cowboy, under experiments settlers and visitors are fast changing their minds. The "Chinooks" will ever remain, but under the hand of the experienced agriculturist they will be shorn of much of their natural influence, while the cowboy is already on the move. Already the natural capabilities of Southern Alberta are winning recognition. In former writings the country from Moose Jaw to Red Deer was altogether ignored when estimating wheat-growing districts, and dismissed as "the ranching country." To-day, however, the rancher is receding with his flocks and herds before the advance of settlement from across the American boundary. East from the Rocky Mountains, Southern Alberta is undergoing an evolution, and the ranching plains are being converted into fields of "golden grain" with some areas of sugar-beets in the western section.

SPRING CEREALS.

All the rivers of the district take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, and as the operations of ages have formed many valleys with a soil of matchless fertility, these valleys, for the most part, are easily reached by irrigation operations which already are of very great extent and have brought a large area under spring-sown cereals. The importance attached to the production of Winter Wheat is so great, that it has been deemed fitting to treat of it in another page.

BEET-ROOT GROWING.

It is asserted by those who have a knowledge of the circumstances, that this district compares most favourably in sugar-beet growing with the best districts of Germany in soil and climate. The root demands little from the soil and yields rich profits. The irrigation system of the Alberta Railway

& Irrigation Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway, is bringing a large area of country into suitability for this crop as well as spring cereals. Already there is a large factory at Raymond which produced 4,673,300 pounds of sugar in 1906, as against 800,000 pounds in 1903, the first year of operation.

FRUITS.

All the small fruits, such as currants, and gooseberries, do well in all parts of the prairie country. Crab-apples and plums have been produced in Manitoba for some years past and now both Saskatchewan and Alberta are growing them. Experiments made in Southwestern Alberta have been attended with good results.

ALFALFA.

This is known to be one of the leading forage crops in any country in which it can be grown, and it is a marked success in most sections of this Province. It is said by many, it will yet come into general use in all the prairie country.

TOWNS.

Several important centres of trade are situated in Southern Alberta, chief among which are the city of Calgary, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Calgary & Edmonton railways, and, farther to the south, the thriving towns of Lethbridge and Macleod. At these points ample banking and business facilities are to be found, and several manufacturing industries have been commenced.

There are several other good towns between Macleod and Calgary.

Central Alberta.

Central Alberta comprises that great fertile valley stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles more, past the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeon rivers. It is a country well wooded and well watered, where a settler with little means does not need to expend all his capital to provide shelter for himself and his stock. If he has no timber on his own land, he can for 25 cents get a permit from the Government and cut 1,801 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 200 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings. (The same regulations exist for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.) As for water, at high points on the prairies, out of the sides of the hills and in the coulées, flow springs of water that remain open the year round. The purest water can be obtained at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet.

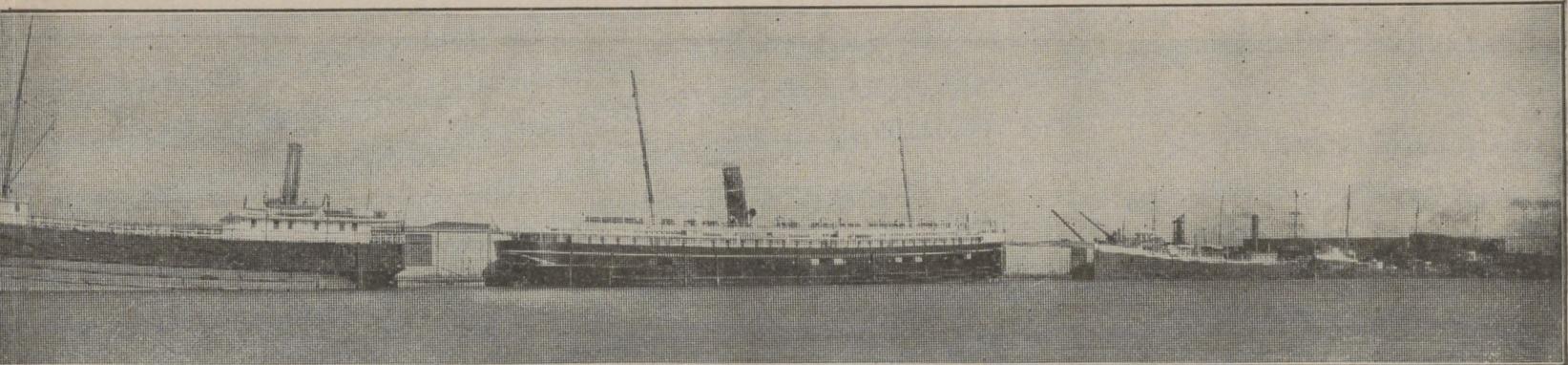
The town of Edmonton, which is about the centre of the District, is in latitude 53° 29' north and longitude 113° 49' west. It is, therefore, as far south as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool and York in England, or Hamburg in Germany; farther south than any part of Scotland, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden; and 455 miles farther south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia.

SCENERY.

The scenery is of varied beauty. Level and rolling prairie, hill and dell, clad in grass and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect the bright blue skies above, and the deep



Lunch Hour in a Central Canada Wheat Field.



Waiting to be Loaded with Wheat from Central Canada.

magnificent valleys of the great Saskatchewan and other smaller but not less beautiful water courses lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers. The average cost to the settler for school maintenance is from \$3 to \$8 a year. The Government liberally supports all public schools.

GAME.

Game is either rare or plentiful according to locality and season. The most plentiful are ducks of many varieties, the grouse (generally called prairie chicken), and the hare, known as the rabbit. To these add, in lesser numbers, geese, swans, loons, pelicans, cranes, partridge, snipe, plover; moose, red, black-tailed, and other deer; and of the furry tribe, too, many of the small variety of wolf, called coyote, a few skunks and foxes, an occasional black or brown bear, and timber wolf; badger, ermine, lynx, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, and wolverines.

There are sturgeon, catfish, and trout in the Saskatchewan River; pike, pickerel, carp, and goldeyes occur in that and other streams and lakes. In several lakes, such as Pigeon, St. Ann, and Lac à Biche, the beautiful and nutritious white-fish abounds.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The water supply is ample and wholesome from a sanitary point of view. The air is clear, pure, and aseptic, containing a large portion of ozone—the natural air purifier. As to the soil in reference to its influence on health, it is only necessary to say that it does not breed the miasma of malaria, which is the cause of ague in its many forms; nor owing to the altitude and low mean temperature, can malaria ever exist.

The climate is not only invigorating to adults, whether in full health or otherwise, but seems to have a special influence in developing strong and healthy children. No better climate for children than that of Northern Alberta is to be found in America.

TOWNS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The most important point in Central Alberta is Edmonton, the capital, with a population of over 12,000. Its situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River is an advantageous one. Across the river, on the southern bank, is the town of Strathcona, with a population of 3,000. From both these points settlers find it an easy matter to "make" the outlying settlements.

An important town is Fort Saskatchewan, twenty-five miles to the east. An excellent district is that lying along the Vermillion River, and also the Beaver Lake and Birch Lake districts, to the south of it.

Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific are the important towns of Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, and Leduc.

RIVERS.

Rivers intersect the entire country, and large lakes of excellent water are plentiful. Some of the more important

are the Saskatchewan, Vermillion, Battle, and Red Deer, with innumerable tributaries. Sufficiency of moisture, so necessary to farming, is quite assured. There is also ample rainfall in the season when it is most required.

MIXED FARMING, RANCHING, AND DAIRYING.

These are carried on all through Northern Alberta with great success. Wonderful yields per acre of wheat, oats, and barley are reported. Central Alberta is well suited for ranching, the grass being of luxuriant growth and very nutritious; shelter is easily obtained. In most cases it is necessary to house stock during a portion of the winter season.

Dairying offers a means of paying all the expenses of living and operating the farm. The raising of poultry offers an easy source of profit.

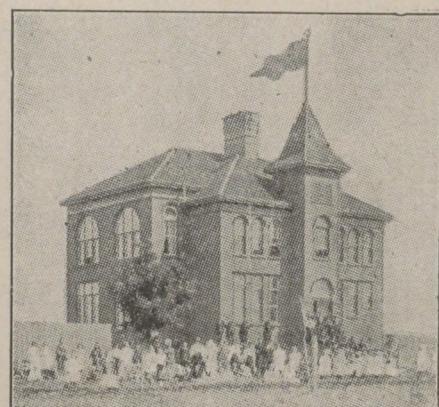
Who Will Succeed in Central Canada.

For those with some capital at their disposal Central Canada affords unlimited openings. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions; or in mining; or in the manufacturing industries. For those possessed of a settled income, living will be found exceedingly cheap, with the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for education and placing children in life not to be excelled anywhere.

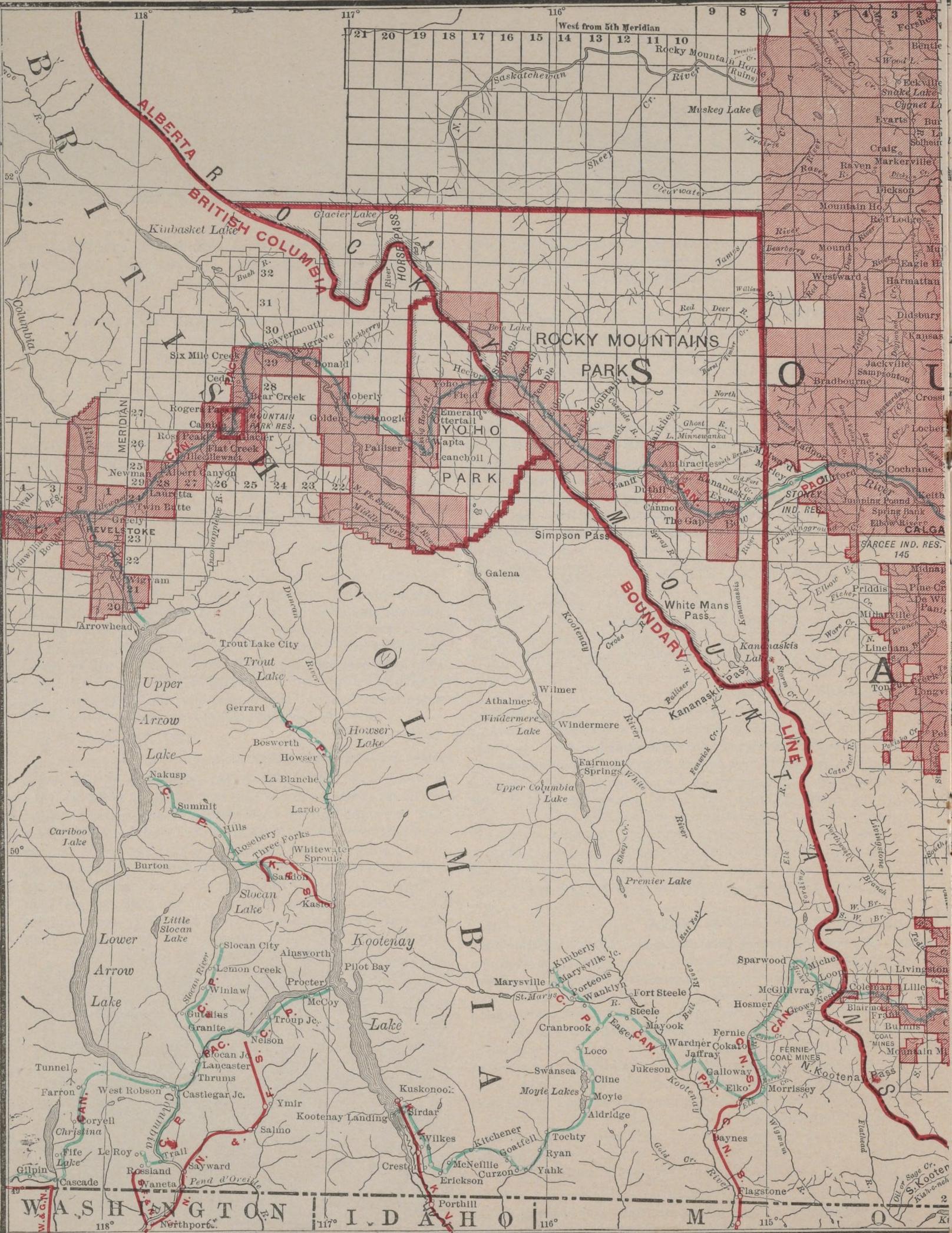
HOW TO GET EXPERIENCE.

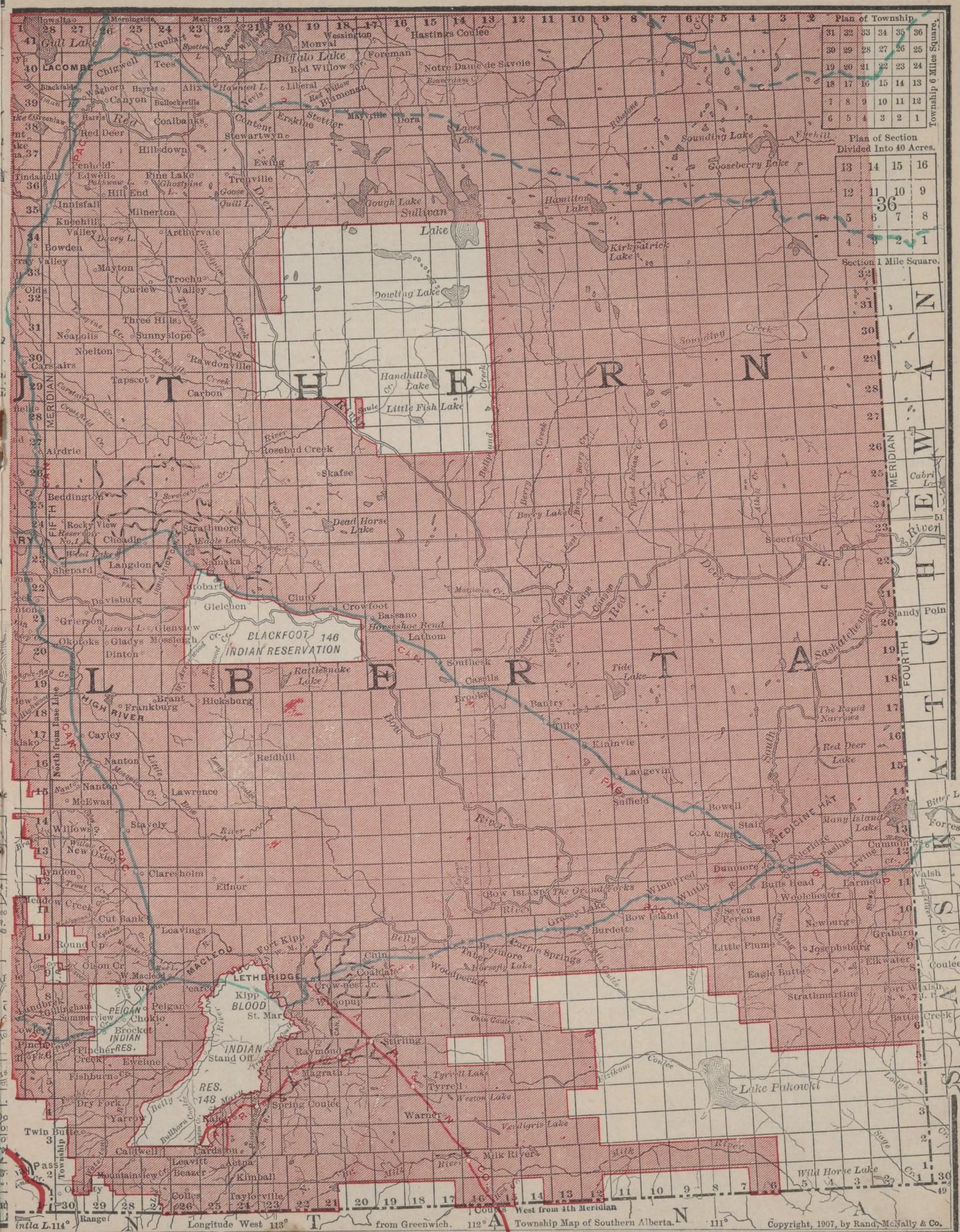
Strong and healthy young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life, have no difficulty in getting employment in the spring; and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so, without charge, although, of course, without accepting any direct responsibility. Being without experience, they will not get high wages at the outset, but they will be able to command increased remuneration in proportion to the value of their work. There is no necessity to pay premiums.

Young men, single, who come in March, April, or May, with less than \$25, looking for positions as farm labourers, will find a list of applications from farmers in all parts of the country who want hired help, at the Dominion Immigration Office, Winnipeg. It is much wiser for



School in Central Canada.







A Country Station in Central Canada, Showing Line of Grain Elevators.

the newcomer to stay for the winter with a farmer, in a comfortable home, though the wages be only a few dollars a month, rather than go to the city or town expecting to get a job. There are opportunities, however, on the approach of winter, to join camp outfits that go to the bush in various parts to cut firewood or get out ties and saw logs. Experienced axemen make good wages at this work, and return in the spring to labour on farms. Any careful young man can, from the beginning, earn and save enough each year to make payment on say 160 acres of land, as payments are spread over ten years.

Besides the help required in the harvest fields there is a demand each season for strong, able-bodied men, accustomed to hard work, on railroad construction.

The wages for female help in farmers' homes would vary from \$6 to \$10 a month. The experience of many farmers' wives has been that their servant girl is most likely, before many years pass, to get married to a neighbouring farmer and become mistress of her own home.

MARRIED MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN.

It is generally easy to find a situation for a married man without children, when husband and wife are both willing to engage in work; the husband as farm labourer, the wife to assist in the housework, or, in many instances, they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the housekeeping.

It is not easy to find a situation for a married man with two or more children, as at present few farmers have a second house on the farm to accommodate such a family, and the farmhouse is not large enough to accommodate two families.

YOUNG MEN WITH \$250 OR LESS.

It is better to work for wages a year until one learns the value of things as well as the methods of farming. In all probability, before the end of the first year, there would be an opportunity to purchase a quarter section of land, by making a small cash payment, and, by purchasing a few head of cattle, be prepared in two or three years to start for oneself.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH \$500.

A newcomer with \$500 could homestead 160 acres at once, and put up a house thereon, as well as make the other necessary homestead improvements and then go out to the older settled districts during the other six months of the year, which would tide him over a second six months of homestead. In three years his homestead of 160 acres would be his own.

THE MAN WITH \$1,000.

Any single man, or married man with or without family, can make a fair start with \$1,000 capital. He can either homestead or purchase land, making payments on the installment plan to cover a period of ten years. A small house would be required, also some outbuildings for horses, cattle, swine, and poultry. A wagon, plough, and harrows would be purchased. A couple of months might well be devoted to

working out in harvest and threshing, earning some money to help him over the winter. Anyone who has from \$500 to \$1,000 cash would do well to rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable theron, and the owner is often willing to supply seed, and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and after seeding have two or three weeks to look about in selecting a permanent home.

CAPITAL MEANS OPPORTUNITY.

The settler who comes with considerable money is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little means, for he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push vigorously.

It is never wise to invest all the capital a settler brings with him the first year. Better place some money in a bank as a nest egg for use in emergency, or if a specially good offer presents itself during the year he can purchase either land or stock.

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. The agricultural labourer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time; and the farmer who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The farmer may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or again, if the agricultural labourer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point. The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called, "land hunting"—for



This Ten Year Old Lad Ploughed a Large Stubble Field Alone.



This Central Canada Farmer Removed from England only a Few Years Ago and now Owns a Large Herd of Cattle and Splendid Wheat Fields.

a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for the winter; and, if he means to do this, he will find it a great advantage in the spring to have been early on the spot.

COST OF TOOLS AND LIVE STOCK.

The following estimate (outside figures) has been given of the amount required to start early and expeditiously:

1 team of horses.....	\$ 250.00
1 set harness.....	32.00
1 wagon.....	75.00
1 sleigh.....	25.00
1 plow.....	28.00
1 set harrows.....	20.00
1 disc harrow.....	25.00
1 seeder.....	85.00
1 roller.....	10.00
1 mower and rake.....	95.00
1 reaper and binder.....	155.00
Other implements and tools.....	50.00
Total.....	\$ 800.00

Agricultural implements are worth the following prices:

14-inch stubble plow.....	\$ 16.00
16 " " "	18.00
Breaking plows.....	18.00
Brush plows with two points.....	25.00
3-section harrow.....	13.00
Farm wagons.....	67.50
Road wagons.....	60.00
Mowing machine.....	50.00
Harvester.....	\$135.00 to 155.00

The purchaser should have as many of these as may be within his means of purchasing, feeding, and attending.

He might start with:

4 good cows at \$40.....	\$ 160.00
4 good pigs at \$15.....	60.00
4 good sheep at \$5.....	20.00
Poultry.....	10.00
Total.....	\$ 250.00

WHAT TO BRING.

Many of the household necessaries which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while. Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances for special reasons, which the colonists will consider.

WOMAN'S HELP NEEDED.

Canada is a man's country, from the fact that all new countries first attract men, because the labor required for early settlement calls for that of man rather than that of woman. In Manitoba there are 21,717, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta 57,851 more males than females. There is an increasing demand for woman's help, and especially for servant girls. The farther west you travel the greater the scarcity, and with the demand the compensation is increased.

INTRINSIC LAND VALUE IN CENTRAL CANADA.

The intrinsic value of land depends on the quantity and value of the crops it is capable of producing. One man paid

for his farm, and at the end of five years had over \$4,000 in the bank, besides having money out at interest; another in fifteen years had cleared \$9,200 besides paying for his farm.

As an illustration of what may be done in Central Canada, an American settler purchased 480 acres for \$2,200; he built a house and a barn on stone foundations, bought some good stock, and went to work. Three years afterward he was offered \$12,000 cash for his place just as it stood, and declined the offer, saying, "I came here to make a home for my boys, and if I had the money in hand to-day, I know of no place in the world where I could invest it better."

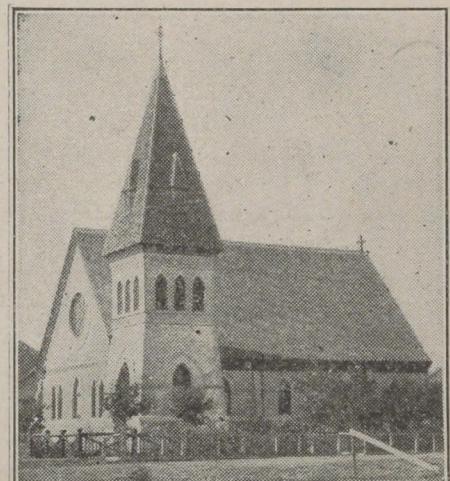
WINTER WHEAT.

It has Proved to be a Success in Central Canada.

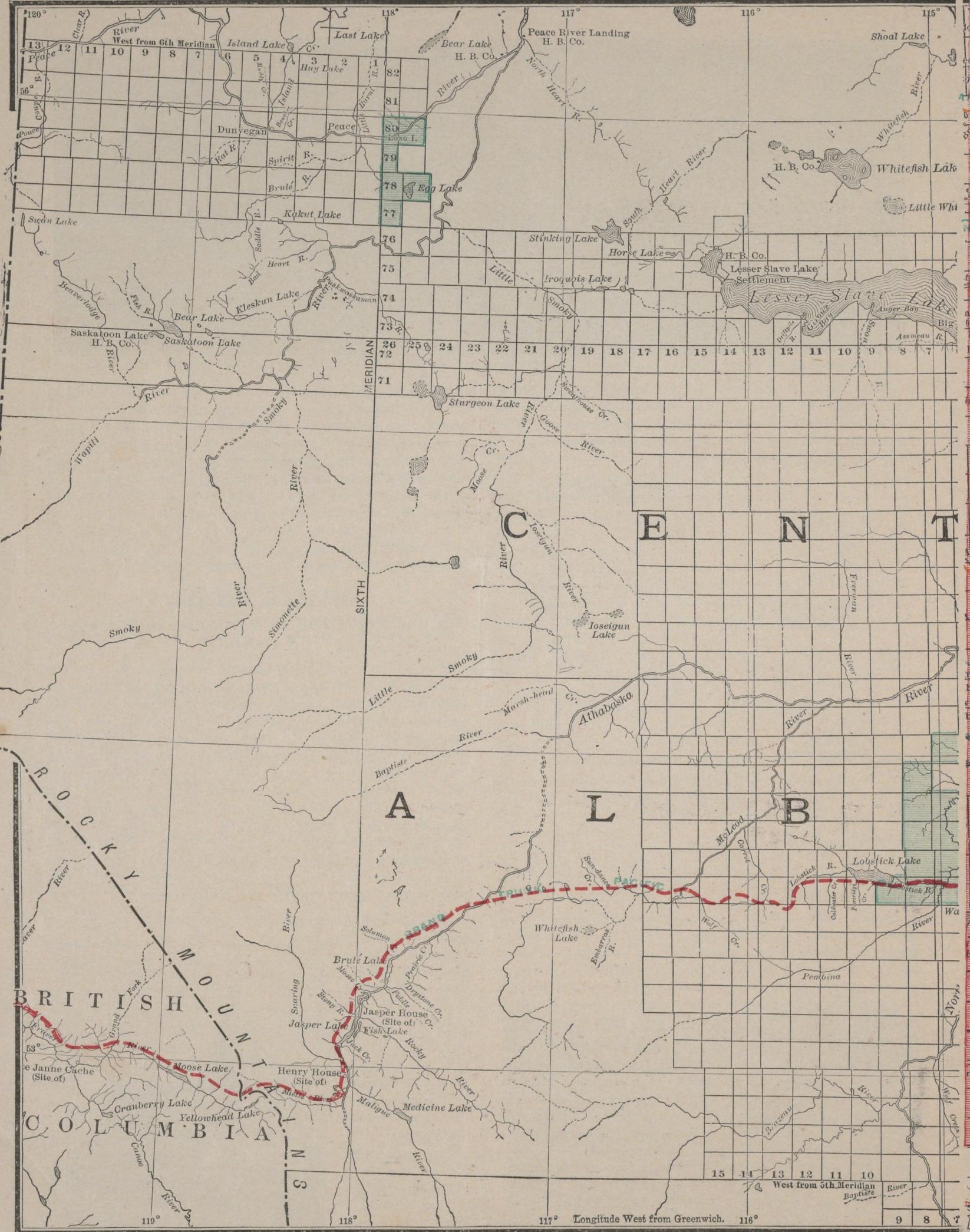
Perhaps the most notable feature of the crop returns in the Canadian West during the past few years is the manner in which winter wheat has increased and multiplied in acreage and total production. In Alberta, in 1903, 3,440 acres produced 82,418 bushels; in 1904, 8,296 acres grew 152,125 bushels; in 1905, the acreage had increased to 32,174 and the crop 689,019 bushels. Area in 1906 was 43,661 acres; yield 907,421 bushels. No official figures have been received from Manitoba or Saskatchewan, but unofficial reports show that from Swan River valley (near the 100th meridian) to the foothills, and from Edmonton in Alberta and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan to the international boundary, winter wheat is, in many sections, accounted a safe and sure annual crop.

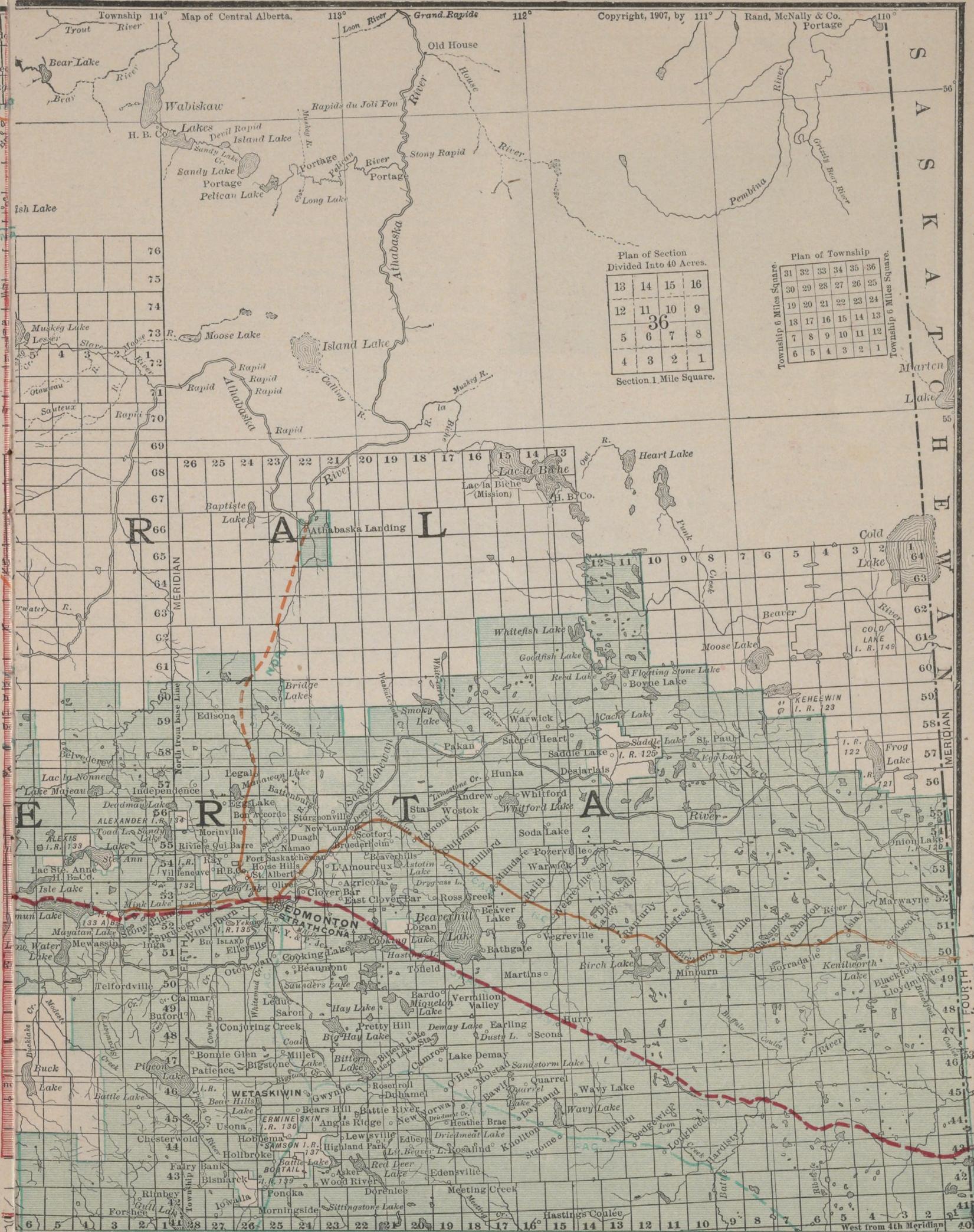
THE POINTS THAT FAVOR "ALBERTA RED."

Winter wheat is sown in August, grows to a height of six to eight inches in the fall, comes through the winter without heaving or injury in any form, and even with the little snow-fall that prevails, escapes the "thaw and freeze" period. It is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August. Climatic, soil, and other conditions make this portion of the Canadian West especially favourable to the



One of Central Canada's Churches.







In the District Surrounding Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Last Fall There Were a Number of Scenes Such as is Here Shown.

growth of this cereal. An advantage of this crop is that it does not shell when over-ripe. This bridges a harvest difficulty when help is scarce. The harvest this year (1906) commenced in the first week in August, and the results have been quite encouraging.

MARVELOUS INCREASE IN ACREAGE.

All through Southern Alberta, and particularly in what was formerly known as ranching lands, winter wheat appears to have taken a strong hold of the people, and around Lethbridge, Tabor, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, MacLeod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and up to Calgary, the increase in acreage sown last year was quite marked. Up to four years ago, where an important town now stands, the district was given over almost exclusively to ranching, and agriculture was not looked upon as a success by the ranchers and others who lived thereabouts. Then a party of agriculturists came in and viewed the land, and determined to locate. The first year they made a test of 45 acres in winter wheat, and so well did the returns come, that the following year 1,000 acres were broken and sown. The results were gratifying, and in the third year 8,000 acres were broken for winter wheat. The uniformly good crops last season had such a cheering effect upon the farmers of that district that some 25,000 acres around this place were broken last fall, and winter wheat sown, where four years back a test of 45 acres was made in what was looked upon as "Arid Land." And as with this place, so with all of the districts mentioned, and others not named.

WINTER WHEAT NOT CONFINED TO ANY LOCALITY.

North of Calgary winter wheat is beginning to be looked upon as a steady product, and even in the vicinity of Edmonton—which is the home of mixed farming—it is highly spoken of. The day before the inauguration of the Province of Alberta at Edmonton, on September 1, 1905, one of the sights that met the view of the Vice-Regal party on their way to the provincial capital, was a magnificent arch composed of the agricultural products of the district in and around Red Deer—half way between Calgary and Edmonton—and one of the features of the arch was a splendid display of "Alberta Red" winter wheat. At Didsbury, Olds, Lacombe, and Wetaskiwin winter wheat has also done well, and reports show returns of from twenty-six bushels and over to the acre during the last harvest.

GROWING WINTER WHEAT HAS PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

The fact that level-headed business men have gone largely into the building of elevators and flour mills between the

boundary and Red Deer, is a strong endorsement of their belief that the growing of winter wheat has absolutely passed the experimental stage, and may now be reckoned upon as a staple product. In addition to the mills at Calgary and at other points in Alberta, it is understood that large flour mills will be established at Vancouver, where flour will be manufactured in large quantities for export purposes. The principal market for winter wheat will be the Orient, and the opportunity for building up reciprocal trade with the East will be great. There is no reason why, eventually, as much business should not be done on the Pacific Coast as is done today at the Atlantic Ports, and when that time comes "Alberta Red" winter wheat will not be the smallest factor in contributing to its success.

Experiments in the cultivation of winter wheat in the Swan River Valley (Manitoba) have proven very successful.

PRECIPITATION.

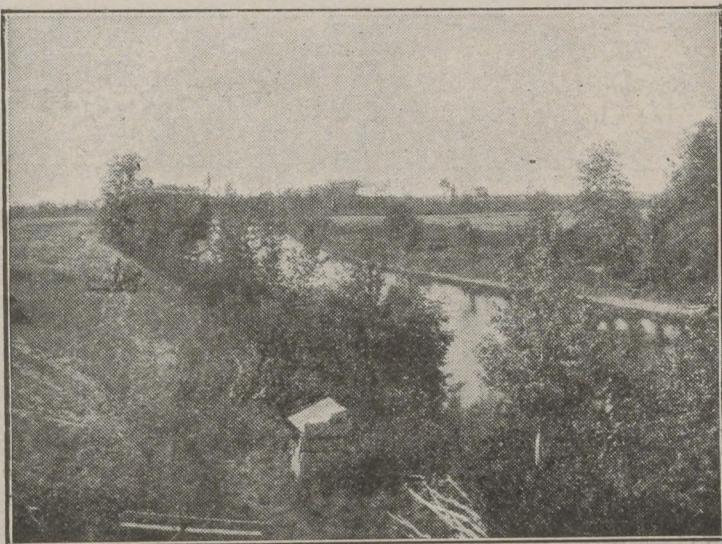
The following table gives for some years back the precipitation at four different points where there are meteorological observatories:

Year.	Pincher Creek In.	Calgary. In.	Lethbridge. In.	Hat. In.	Medicine Macleod. In.
1885.....	13.67	.....	.....	8.65	.....
1886.....	11.32	.....	.....	6.72	.....
1887.....	13.69	.....	.....	9.89	.....
1888.....	17.51	.....	.....	14.67	.....
1889.....	11.59	.....	.....	7.96	.....
1890.....	15.47	.....	.....	9.13	.....
1891.....	10.44	.....	.....	13.15	.....
1892.....	7.91	.....	.....	12.24	.....
1893.....	11.05	.....	.....	14.60	.....
1894.....	11.70	.....	.....	13.14	.....
1895.....	15.12	.....	.....	14.13	.....
1896.....	16.05	.....	.....	18.18	12.73
1897.....	20.57	.....	.....	17.25	12.69
1898.....	16.21	.....	.....	15.90	13.59
1899.....	26.15	.....	.....	22.28	19.74
1900.....	17.57	.....	.....	22.05	10.08
1901.....	22.31	.....	.....	20.80	12.21
1902.....	27.57	34.57	28.13	13.68	10.48
1903.....	17.84	22.77	14.82	9.90	9.73
1904.....	9.43	11.89	11.40	9.70	5.34
1905.....	14.52	14.32	13.78	8.99	11.63
1906.....	16.63	16.24	22.48	12.62	20.82

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

A Splendid Service which is Improving Day by Day.

As the new lines and branches of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and other projected railways gridiron the West, and bring the farthest parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan within easy range of first-class markets, the opportunities that offer for increased immigration and greater development cannot be over-stated. Over 6,000 miles of working railways already spread over the western part of Canada, and with the work that is now progressing on the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and upon extensions of the Canadian Pacific it is estimated that steel will be laid for an additional 5,000 miles before the



The Area in Streams, Rivers and Lakes Throughout Central Canada Assures a Plentiful Water Supply.

end of 1907—a total of over 11,000 miles. In addition to that the fact that several branches of the Great Northern are now in contemplation, and that already several millions of dollars have been invested in the country by that company in construction, station grounds, right of way, etc., is proof positive that the great progress made in railway enterprise in the West up to the present is but the prelude of what it will be in the near future. The following data by provinces will be of interest:

RAILWAYS IN MANITOBA.

The more thickly settled portions of the Province have railways radiating in all directions, providing accommodation for marketing the produce. In many cases settlement has been so rapid that it has anticipated railway building. The new districts of the Province—those lying in the northern and northwestern sections—are being developed most rapidly and railway communication in these parts is being provided as the construction of new railway lines becomes possible. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the proposed new transcontinental railway, will make the fourth line of railway in the Province. The Canadian Pacific is one of the other three lines—the main line of which passes directly east and west, with branches from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Brandon and other points. The branches cover most of the southern portion of the Province, while others extend to the northwest, all of them opening up important districts. The Canadian Northern Railway system passes through the populous districts of the south, and by means of its northern line, which also has several branches, it will make connection with its line to the Pacific Ocean. An additional system, the Great Northern, from the south, is entering the Province, with Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie as immediate points of operation, the latter two branches being completed.

RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN.

East and west of the Prince Albert Line of the Canadian Pacific, marked development has taken place within the past two or three years. The Canadian Northern railway enters the Northeastern part at Westgate, having a terminus at Prince Albert. The main line of the same road crosses its Regina-Prince Albert branch at Warman north of Saskatoon and is completed through to Edmonton. The Grand Trunk Pacific on its way to the coast will pass through one of the best agricultural districts of Central Canada. In addition to these the Canadian Pacific is constructing branches. There soon will be no part of this district more than twelve to fifteen miles from a railway. Very much of the land along these lines is unsettled, but during the present year a large trend of immigration has pointed in this direction. The Canadian Northern Railway affords splendid opportunities of reaching the Manitou Lake, Cut Knife, Tramping Lake, Jackfish Lake, Battle River,

Redberry Lake, and Vermillion districts. These may also be reached by the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific, which will shortly be completed to connect with the line already constructed some distance west of Saskatoon. In these ways, all the lands in Central Saskatchewan are now accessible to settlement and market.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway extends east to west almost through the centre of the District, and branch lines of this road extend from Moose Jaw southeast, and from Regina to the north through the central portion. Another branch extends into the northeastern portion of the District from Manitoba, and present requirements in the way of transportation are thus well provided for.

During the past two years a large amount of railway construction has been carried on, and the southern portion of the Eastern District is well supplied. The Arcola line runs close to the Moose Mountains, passing through the well-known Alameda country to Regina, its eastern terminus being Winnipeg. It also opens up a magnificent stretch of wheat-growing land south of Regina and Indian Head. Another projected line south of the main line is one from Moosomin, which will open up a large tract of land, suitable for mixed farming, north of the Moose Mountains. Another important branch is that proposed from Wolseley southeast, connecting

with the Arcola branch, east of the Manitoba boundary. South of the Regina-Souris line is a branch extended from Napinka westward. From Stoughton to Weyburn an important branch has been constructed. In addition to these the Grand Trunk Pacific will build across the northeast corner of Southern Saskatchewan. A branch that will serve a good agricultural country is the projected extension of the Canadian Northern from Brandon to Regina.

Other extensions of the Canadian Northern into Southern Saskatchewan will give additional railway advantages. Districts that are now being settled in advance of the railway will welcome these extensions.

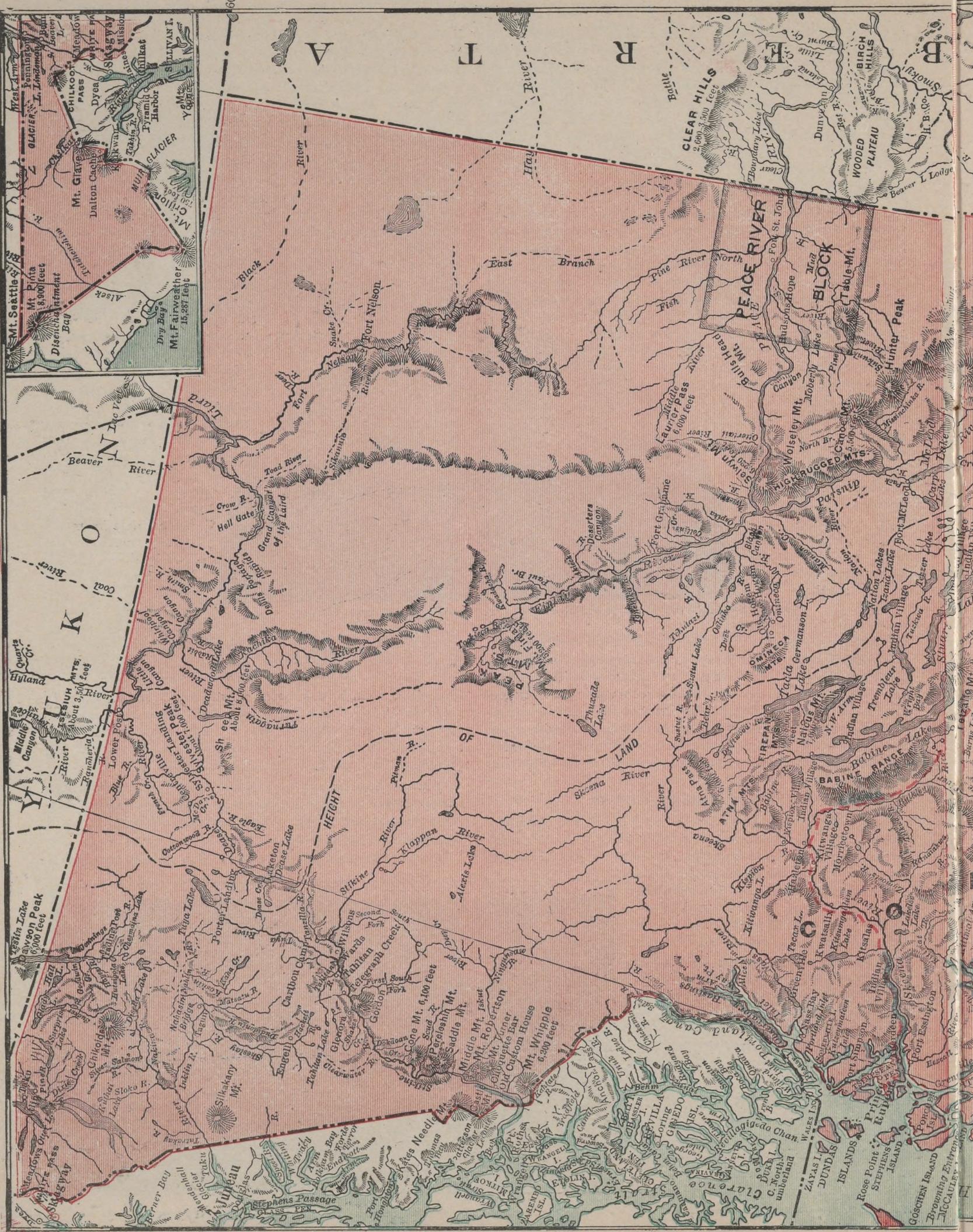
North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, there are a

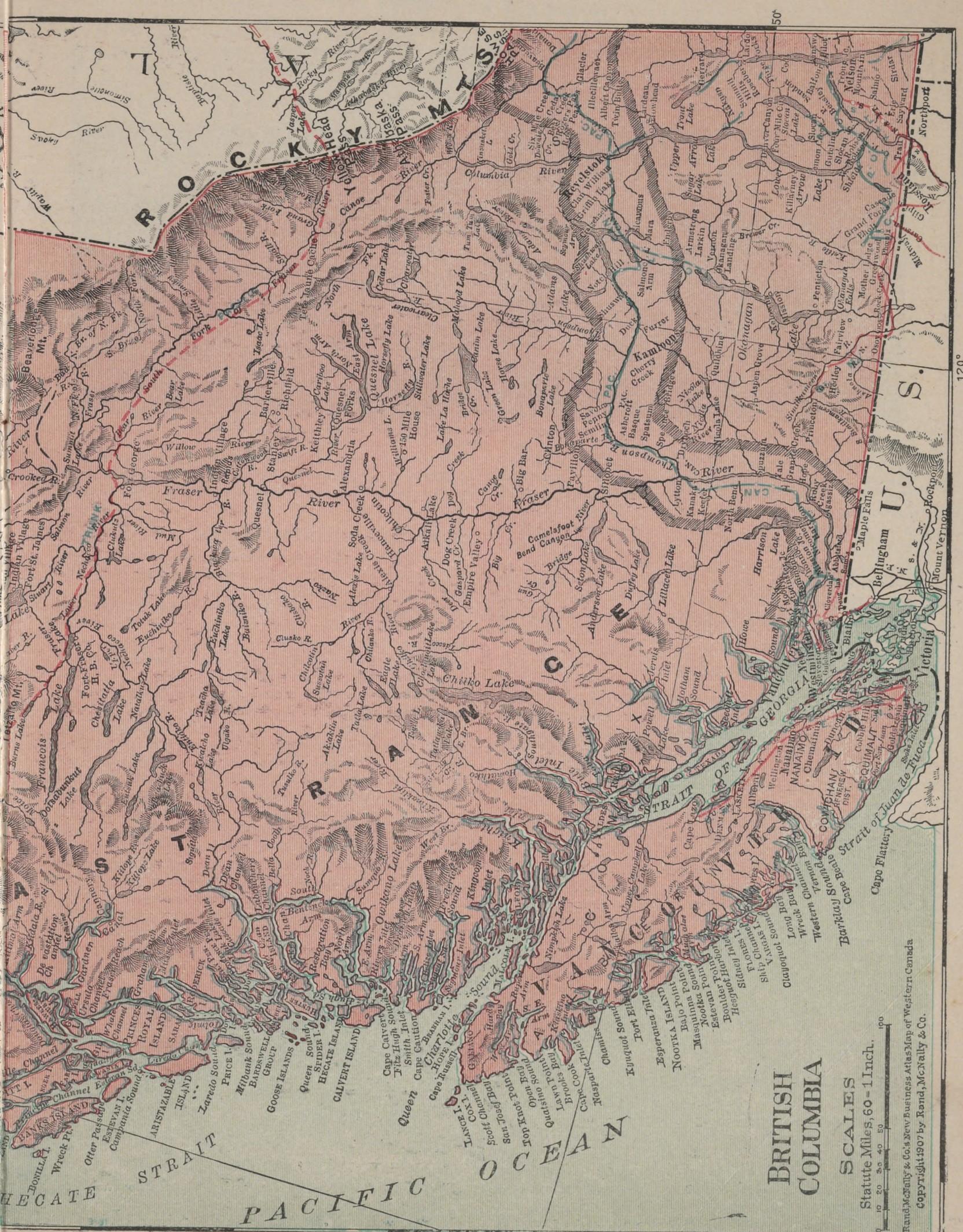


Base Ball Game, St. Valentine's Day. Taken at MacLeod, Alberta, February 14, 1907.



The Sheep Industry of Central Canada is Assuming Vast Proportions.







This Farm is Located at Saskatchewan, and the Yield of Wheat was Forty-Seven Bushels per Acre; Oats 108 Bushels.

number of branch lines, both of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, under construction or now projected. These pass through districts that have been opened up within the past year or two. Those have been fortunate who have been able to secure lands by purchase or homestead right in the districts traversed by these roads. They are specially adapted to mixed farming and stock raising, as well as the raising of grain. This section will also be benefitted by the construction of the Great Northern Railway in the near future. One of the lines under construction is that from Moose Jaw northwestward, which will connect with the line being built eastward from Lacombe.

RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The Calgary & Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs in a line almost due north from Calgary to Edmonton. Branches are under construction from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, with a view to reaching the splendid farming lands lying to the east of these towns. Already considerable settlement has gone on in anticipation of the early extension of these branches, which will connect with lines from the east. The Canadian Northern has reached Edmonton on its way north and west, passing through Battleford and up through the fertile belts tributary to Beaver Lake, Vermillion River, and Fort Saskatchewan. Other lines such as the Grand Trunk Pacific will soon open up many new and important agricultural districts, besides giving shipping facilities to the large settlements that have already been made several miles from the existing railways. In fact, all through the country lying east and west of the Calgary & Edmonton line, a period of development is now under way that will equal anything that has taken place in any of the former history of the settlement of Western North America. The early construction of the Great Northern will further increase the railway facilities of this portion of the Canadian West.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

The cry is for more railways, and with their extension the transformation of the ranching district into an agricultural country will become complete. So far the railways are the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from east to west, the Calgary & Edmonton Railway from north to south, and, in addition, a branch of the former line runs through the southwestern portion from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, and from Lethbridge the Great Falls & Canada Railway extends

to the south as far as the Great Northern Railway in Montana. Legislation has been applied for and surveys are being made for the construction of the Great Northern Railway through Southern Alberta.

THE PRAIRIES OF CENTRAL CANADA.

On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cleared away; thus the area under cultivation increases very rapidly. The settler with a gang-plough and two yoke of oxen can break up a quarter-section (160 acres) during five spring and summer months. He does this simply by turning a very thin sod with the plough, then backsetting and harrowing. This operation costs between \$3.50 and \$4.00 per acre, but sometimes a rough and quicker system of breaking land is followed. The soil is an exceedingly rich black mould, of varying depth, with clay beneath which holds the moisture.

Most of this western country, especially the southern portion, is rolling, treeless prairie. These prairies are covered with coarse, rich grass growing in tufts, with shrubs and small trees scattered grove-like here and there over their surface, thus giving many portions a park-like appearance. In the northern sections and in the river valleys there are vast regions that are heavily wooded. Some of the lakes and rivers in all districts are skirted with a growth of timber that is very useful to the settlers for fuel. Along the slope of the Rocky Mountains, also, this wooded condition exists. The land in the southwestern portion has in the past been looked upon as most suitable for grazing, but under irrigation, now being introduced on a large scale, develops wonderful fertility. The growing of winter (or fall) wheat is meeting with considerable success.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The immense crops of the West must be stored up for gradual shipment to Europe. There are at present 1,018 elevators west of Lake Superior, with a total capacity of 28,768,030 bushels, representing an investment of close upon \$55,000,000. To the east are others with a capacity of another 18,500,000 bushels, while several more are being built at Montreal and other places. The largest is the Canadian Northern tile tank elevator at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. It holds 6,500,000 bushels.

RESULTS FOR THE FARMER.

The average yield of wheat in the West during fourteen years has been 20 bushels per acre, the highest yearly average being nearly 28 bushels. In individual cases as high as 40

and 45 bushels per acre have been recorded. At the Government Experimental Farms, where more labour is expended on the land, the yield is much larger. The quality of the western wheat must also be taken into account. Tests made recently by three London bakers showed that this wheat has about 10 per cent more albuminoids than the best European brands; and that 100 pounds of Canadian flour make more bread of excellent quality than the same weight of any other flour imported into Great Britain.

To grow a bushel of wheat costs the western farmer about 35 cents. All he sells it for above this is clear gain. The average price, for a number of years, has been 68 cents, though it has varied in twenty-five years from 45 cents to \$1.25 a bushel.

Temperature in Central Canada.

Table showing the average winter, summer, and annual temperatures at various points in the Canadian Northwest, taken from the official reports of the last ten years.

STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE		
	Summer	Winter	Year
In the Northwest—	deg.	deg.	deg.
Battleford	62.3	1.3	32.9
Banff	54.6	17.0	34.6
Chaplin	65.0	3.3	35.7
Calgary	58.8	13.9	37.4
Edmonton	59.3	8.8	35.9
Indian Head	62.9	2.2	38.0
Moose Jaw	61.6	5.3	33.9
Medicine Hat	63.7	12.5	39.9
Pincher Creek	58.8	22.5	38.9
Parkland	59.6	4.5	30.5
Prince Albert	59.5	2.1	30.7
Qu'Appelle	61.6	1.6	33.4
Regina	62.7	0.9	32.5
Swift Current	63.5	9.8	37.6
Brandon	63.1	0.4	33.1
Emerson	64.2	2.9	35.3
Winnipeg	66.0	0.9	33.3

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

It is hoped that the accompanying maps, as well as the information herewith given, will prove valuable to the prospective settler as well as to the person who wishes to secure a home at low cost and in a country that is now long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yields of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended so generally to the people of Europe and the United States to make their homes in Central Canada has been most warmly accepted and as a result during the past year nearly 200,000 people have taken advantage of it. These followed about 150,000 during the previous year, and for the past six or seven years the number has been increasing. They are all satisfied, they are doing well and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—they are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, the soil, and other conditions necessary to assure prosperity are there—all that is necessary to do is to apply such resources as you may be possessed of.

Pamphlets have been issued by the Department of the Interior which give the fullest information, accurate in detail, and owing to the number of questions that are being asked daily it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate and which will convey the information commonly asked for.

Copies of literature, fully describing Central Canada, its resources, etc., will be mailed on application to any of the agents whose names appear elsewhere or to

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the Provinces and Districts known as Northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. Except in Northern Ontario, the land is prairie and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-twelfth of that of the great Republic, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Canadian Government realizes that Canada will be one of the greatest countries of the world when these lands are brought under cultivation, as it has proven that they are more productive for stock and grain than any in America. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure good prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed to the extent of \$2 to \$2.50 per annum. The only other taxes levied are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds \$8 to \$10 per annum.

5. Are there any schools outside the towns?

ANSWER. The public school system is established all through the country. There are schools in all the organized school districts. These districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

6. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

7. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. Necessarily the settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but to avoid inconveniences or trouble, which, for one cause or another may arise, it is always advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

8. Where can he get material for a house and sheds, and about what will it cost him? What does he do for fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West, there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback to the settler as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section of land deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent in the locality, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 linear feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt.

2. 400 roofing poles.

3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end.

4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood or firewood.

The settler having all these free of charge, he has only the expense of the cutting and hauling them to his homestead, which can not cost him a great deal. The principal districts of Central Canada are within easy reach of firewood, while the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favored, especially along the various streams and from some of which they get all the coal they require, very frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of the scarcity of fuel.

9. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

ANSWER. See "Homestead Regulations" elsewhere.

10. Is it timber or prairie lands?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole, it is about 20 per cent timber.

11. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. No; 160 acres is all that you can get by homesteading.

12. What is the entry fee?

ANSWER. \$10.

13. Is there any further money consideration?

ANSWER. No.

14. Can a man take up a quarter-section for himself and another for a friend to come in afterwards? Can a man living there take up a quarter-section for others coming in, or must they arrange it themselves?

ANSWER. Entry must now be made in person.

15. How far from railroad will I have to go to take up a homestead?

ANSWER. This also varies with the location.

16. Can a woman take up a homestead?

ANSWER. If she is a widow with minor dependent children of her own she can; otherwise she can not.

17. After making an entry on homestead, will I have to move on at once?

ANSWER. No; you have six months in which to perfect your entry.

18. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. Adjoining the grain-growing areas are the world-famed mining provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. It is a well-known fact that mining communities furnish the best possible markets for all classes of goods. The population of the mining districts is to a great extent dependent upon the outside world for every necessity of life. As a rule a mining population is a generous consumer and "good pay." Scores of buyers are scouring the country in quest of every kind of farm products, thus creating a lively competition, and guaranteeing the highest market prices for everything. There is an unlimited demand for the grains grown in Central Canada by the numerous and extensive oatmeal mills and breweries. All the surplus grain grown finds its way to the common markets of Europe. The meats are bought on the hoof, at the home of the farmer or rancher.

19. How is it for stock raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is placed upon the market without having been fed on an ounce of grain.

20. If a man has two or more sons who have homesteaded, is each of them required to live on his claim?

ANSWER. No, they can all live with their father if he lives in the vicinity as long as they perform the duties of cultivation on their land.



The Above Picture is that of a Field of Wheat in Central Canada of 400 Acres, that Netted the Owner a Profit of \$3,600.

21. If a man takes his family there before he selects a homestead, can he get temporary accommodation for them?

ANSWER. In a great many places the Government maintains an Immigration Hall, and gives free temporary accommodations for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions.

22. What sort of chance for employment is there when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. As there are different kinds of industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brickyards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter, it is always an easy matter for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for a man to get employment are good, as a large percentage of the settlers going in and those already settled there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 20,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, who are not able or do not know how to work, will always find great difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Central Canada.

23. How much money must he have to start grain farming, and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. This question is fully answered under chapter "Who will Succeed."

24. If a man takes up a quarter-section to ranch on, is he obliged to break up land the same as if he were going farming?

ANSWER. No; not if he is the owner of twenty head of cattle

25. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing until the first of May.

26. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is about 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

27. Is the climate agreeable and pleasant as described in the pamphlets?

ANSWER. There is no doubt of that, and if you will read in a careful manner the experiences of settlers and others, you will see that the statements made by the Government and its representatives are fully corroborated.

28. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. In the portion of the provinces nearest the Rocky Mountains the snowfall is not quite as heavy as farther east and in Manitoba, but the Chinook winds in the west have a tempering influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the east, which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain, is rendered by these Chinook winds. The absence of the usual snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. So you will see nature has provided for every mile of the country, and as a matter of choice there is really very little, with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

29. Then as to summer climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October.

30. Is the country healthful?

ANSWER. Very. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints. Invalids are frequently sent there for the sake of the dry and bracing air.

31. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

32. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

33. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. There is always to be found sufficient wild hay meadow on Government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Should there be any trouble in getting this, the experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. A species of grass known as Brome Grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and the nutritiousness is fully reater than that of timothy.

34. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach that country?

ANSWER. If you have made sufficient study of the matter before you start, you will need very little further advice or assistance, but go

immediately to the place decided upon, and you will succeed. If you have not, you had better put yourself in communication with the Canadian Government Agents, whose names appear elsewhere. At Winnipeg, you will find maps showing vacant lands, also lands for sale, lists of farmers who wish to employ male and female help; and comfortable quarters for temporary shelter until you may have decided in which district you had better make your home. This decided, you will be given the services of a competent guide, who will assist in locating home.

35. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. You will find it to your advantage to write or call upon an authorized agent of the Government.

36. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. Yes, this can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. This official is always in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive about \$20 per month with board and lodging; engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

37. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to become acquainted with Canadian agriculture before starting life on my own account?

ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from \$8 to \$10 per month for their services, including board and lodging, will also be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are altogether dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the practical knowledge necessary of the conditions under which agriculture is carried on in Canada will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and entering upon farm life on your own account.

38. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. From St. Paul to Gretna, Emerson, or Portal low rates exist, and on securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railways may be had for both passengers and freight. At Lethbridge, and boundary points in the West, the low-rate certificates take effect. And also at the Soo, Windsor, and other boundary points in the East, the same low rates are effective, when a Government certificate is presented.

39. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian Railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

40. Can fruit be raised in Central Canada, and if so, state the different varieties?

ANSWER. Yes, the small fruits grow wild. Among the varieties cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, melons, etc. In the eastern provinces fruit growing is carried on very extensively and successfully.

41. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kinds are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, etc.

42. What sort of people are settled there so far, and do they speak English?

ANSWER. The settlers already there comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are still going in in large numbers), with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. The English language is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

43. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is most unusual and altogether unnecessary to do so under ordinary circumstances.

44. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. A foreigner may enter land for a free homestead, but he must become naturalized before he can obtain a patent for it. Meanwhile he can hold possession of the land, live upon it and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him as to the details of completing his naturalization.

45. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money, however, is taken almost everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

46. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, and to the Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

47. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

48. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization when he gets his final papers on his homestead.

49. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving into Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

50. Is the Peace River country open to settlement?

ANSWER. No; the townships there have not yet been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

51. Can I get a map or list of all the lands now vacant and open to entry as homesteads?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date owing to the frequent changes. An intending set-

tler should decide in a general way where he will go, and then on reaching Western Canada he should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free of charge, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands.

52. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Land Act.

53. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter; but rather bad during exceptionally wet summer. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

54. How far does settlement extend from Edmonton?

ANSWER. Nearly 100 miles to the northwest and as far as Athabasca Landing on the north, about 100 miles. There are also farming settlements on the Peace River 400 miles north of Edmonton.

55. Is land open prairie, or bush?

ANSWER. In immediate neighborhood of Edmonton and throughout most of the district, the land is partially wooded. Becomes more open to the east at a distance of about 40 miles.

56. What does lumber cost?

ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about \$18 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand.

57. Is living expensive?

ANSWER. Prices of groceries are about as follows:—Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1 according to fluctuation of the market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon 12½ to 18c; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woolen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to heavy freight charges.

CENSUS FIGURES

Which show the remarkable growth of Cities and Towns in Central Canada.

The recent census gives the population of Manitoba as 365,000; Saskatchewan 250,000; Alberta, 185,000. The total of these three provinces in 1901 was 419,512; the total in 1906 is 810,000, an increase in five years of 385,488.

A great many of the places where no figures are shown for 1901 were not in existence at that time.

MANITOBA

	1901	1906		1901	1906
Brandon.	5,620	10,411	Fox Warren.	72	115
Portage la Prairie.	3,901	4,985	Franklin.	80	129
Selkirk.	2,188	2,662	Friedensruh.	154	
St. Boniface.	2,019	5,119	Glenboro.	441	
Winnipeg.	42,340	90,204	Hochfeld.	87	215
Beausejour.	668		Holland.	385	430
Boisbriant.	898	979	Holmfeld.	149	
Carberry.	1,023	1,111	Lauder.	133	
Carman.	1,439	1,530	La Riviere.	50	119
Crystal City.	411	526	La Salle.	65	112
Dauphin.	1,135	1,671	Lenore.	116	
Deloraine.	678	856	Lowe Farm.	85	119
Elkhorn.	389	526	Letellier.	235	
Emerson.	840	920	Macgregor.	390	
Gladstone.	731	836	Mariapolis.	47	176
Grandview.	139	687	Mather.	139	
Gretna.	646	578	Medora.	34	100
Hamota.	375	578	Ninga.	174	274
Hartney.	505	653	Minitonas.	214	
Killarney.	585	1,117	Minto.	94	157
Manitou.	617	1,438	Napinka.	220	328
Melita.	485	748	Newdale.	161	197
Minnedosa.	1,052	1,299	Nurenburg.	214	
Morden.	1,522	1,438	Ostenwick.	176	
Morris.	465	513	Oakville.	52	143
Neepawa.	1,418	1,895	Pierson.	146	168
Pilot Mound.	446	589	Pipestone.	81	200
Rapid City.	566	738	Plum Coulee.	394	451
Shoal Lake.	380	539	Plumas.	97	230
Souris.	838	1,413	Red Deer Point.	97	100
Stonewall.	589	1,074	Reinfield.	109	160
Stony Mountain.	359	615	Reinland.	214	
Swan River.	580	Reston.	99	413	
Virden.	901	1,471	Ritchot.	120	
Winkler.	391	530	Roblin.	156	
Alexander.		315	Rosenort.	125	
Altamont.	50	144	Rosenfeld.	145	
Altona.	100	374	Rosenhoff.	149	
Ardentown.	159	208	Rathwell.	111	184
Austin.		229	Royal.	145	
Bergfeld.		114	Russell.	397	
Binscarth.	140	228	Shellmouth.	101	
Birnie.		273	Sidney.	135	200
Blumenfeld.		199	Snowflake.	55	114
Brookdale.		131	Somerset.	123	275
Cartwright.	268	338	Sperling.	106	
Chortitz.	97	257	Starbuck.	165	
Clearwater.	47	119	Steinbach.	305	
Crandall.	57	157	Strathclair.	160	
Cypress.		345	Swan Lake.	113	211
Darlingford.	20	115	St. Claude.	45	177
Dominion City.	291	335	St. Jean Baptiste.	244	
Douglas.		196	St. Norbert.	146	
Dunrea.	67	156	St. Pierre.	200	294
Elgin.		226	Waskada.	30	264
Elm Creek.	124	259	Whitemouth.	92	113
Edrans.		106	Winnipeg Beach.	339	
Fannystelle.	52	138	Winnipegosis.	283	

SASKATCHEWAN

	1901	1906		1901	1906
Regina.	2,241	6,169	Langham.	...	249
Moose Jaw.	1,558	6,251	Lebret.	...	116
Prince Albert.	1,783	3,005	Lemburg.	...	365
Saskatoon.	113	3,011	Lipton.	...	160
Alameda.	104	333	Lloydminster(part).	...	389
Arcola.	129	652	Lumsden.	335	462
Battleford.	609	933	McLean.	...	108
Battleford North.		825	Macoun.	...	102
North Balgonie.		325	Maple Creek.	308	685
Bladworth.		97	Manor.	...	250
Broadview.	207	606	Melfort.	...	351
Carnduff.	190	479	Milestone.	...	244
Carievale.		194	Moosomin.	868	1,152
Carlyle.		373	Mortlach.	...	127
Caron.		215	Newdorff.	...	157
Churchbridge.		65	North Portal.	...	220
Craik.		229	Osage.	75	
Craven.		83	Oxbow.	230	528
Creelman.		61	Pense.	...	185
Cupar.		152	Pilot Butte.	...	132
Davidson.		520	Qu'Appelle.	434	778
Duck Lake.		439	Quill Lake.	...	123
Dundurn.		213	Radisson.	...	156
Earl Gray.		92	Redvers.	...	138
Esterhazy.		231	Rocanville.	...	136
Estevan.	348	877	Rosthern.	413	918
Filmore.	158	156	Rouleau.	299	304
Fleming.		260	Saltcoats.	155	226
Forget.		200	Star City.	...	109
Frobisher.		137	Stockholm.	...	70
Fort Qu'Appelle.		170	Stoughton.	...	242
Francis.		141	Strasburg.	...	103
Gainsboro.		180	Swift Current.	121	554
Glen Ewen.		117	Tantallon.	...	91
Grayson.		74	Tisdale.	...	61
Grenfell.	452	677	Tyvan.	...	100
Hague.		213	Vonda.	...	174
Halbrite.		272	Wadena.	...	141
Hanley.		568	Wapella.	397	459
Herbert.		130	Warman.	...	129
Heward.		173	Watson.	...	129
Humboldt.		279	Wauchope.	...	72
Indian Head.	768	1,545	Weyburn.	113	966
Kinistina.		180	Whitewood.	359	501
Kisley.		93	Wolseley.	409	935
Lang.		108	Yellow Grass.	...	344
Langenburg.		157			

ALBERTA

	1901	1906		1901	1906
Calgary.	4,091	11,954	Camrose.	...	412
Edmonton.	2,626	11,163	Cochrane.	...	158
Lethbridge.	2,072	2,313	Coleman.	...	915
Medicine Hat.		3,020	Cowley.	...	78
Wetaskiwin.	550	1,652	Didsbury.	...	477
Cardston.	639	1,001	Daysland.	...	288
Claresholm.		680	Frank.	...	1,178
Didsbury.		477	Gleichen.	...	118
Fort Saskatchewan.	306	585	Irvine.	...	200
High River.		1,018	Lavey.	...	60
Innisfail.		643	Leduc.	112	391
Lacombe.	499	1,015	Lille.	...	413
Macleod.	796	1,144	Leavings.	...	104
Okotoks.		508	Lloydminster.	...	130
Olds.		554	Magrath.	...	884
Pincher Creek.		589	Millet.	...	85
Ponoka.	151	473	Morinville.	...	203
Raymond.		1,568	Mountain View.	...	128
Red Deer.	323	1,418	Nanton.	...	382
St. Albert.		543	Penhold.	...	76
Strathcona.	1,550	2,921	Riverside.	...	826
Vermilion.		623	Rouleauville.	...	780
Vegreville.		344	Rosenrall.	...	54
Blackfolds.		156	Stafford.	...	623
Blairmore.		449	Stavely.	...	129
Bowden.		171	Stirling.	...	438
Carstairs.		297	Stettler.	...	570
Cayley.		48	Taber.	...	430

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT INDIAN HEAD FOR SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

SPRING WHEAT.

Name of Variety	Length of Straw	Yield per Acre	Weight per Bu.
Red Fife.	{ 4 days earlier	{ Averages between 45 in. and 55 in. }	42 bu. 5 lbs. for 7 yrs.
Preston { than Red Fife			43 bu. 34 lbs. for 8 yrs.

OATS—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Mensury.	{ Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	{ 58 bu. 30 lbs. 58 bu. 28 lbs. 57 bu. 4 lbs.	49½ lbs. 52 lbs. 52 lbs.
Remin's Improved.			
Trooper.			

POTATOES.

American Wonder.	{ Average for 8 years	{ 429 bu. 10 lbs. 392 bu. 3 lbs. 365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, oval, white. Oval, white. Long, flat, pink.
Carmen No. 1.			
Burnaby Seedling.	{ for 7 years	{ 429 bu. 10 lbs. 392 bu. 3 lbs. 365 bu. 39 lbs.	

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS, 1906. Estimated Yields (September 20.)

Dis-tricts	Spring Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Yield	Ave.	Area	Yield	Ave.	Area	Yield	Ave.
1	177,904	3,532,329	18.2	45,915	1,986,404	40.1	3,252	98,541	27.7
2	133,702	3,208,396	20.6	61,738	2,816,806	42.6	1,945	52,483	25.3
3	129,658	2,714,118	21.3	39,825	1,418,628	35.	4,528	119,999	27.
4	182,816	4,502,784	24.8	48,797	1,674,359	33.8	1,800	58,817	31.8
5	134,996	3,692,386	26.4	50,646	2,729,462	49.	1,554	49,691	20.8
6	92,113	1,734,343	17.4	28,114	1,196,828	40.3	2,688	79,973	28.
7	52,250	1,291,395	24.0	65,552	2,994,079	45.2	3,927	137,420	31.3
8	31,870	80,547	23.7	9,141	384,187	39.	505	17,584	29.
9	2,499	87,660	35.1	2,017	99,400	49.	278	6,661	26.0
10	86,140	1,828,097	21.3	37,221	1,312,650	35.4	5,716	137,553	23.9
11	20,398	558,737	26.6	10,263	406,997	43.	712	14,637	18.
12	51,384	1,416,646	26.6	19,964	1,159,742	57.8	497	118,492	29.0
13	9,897	251,511	21.9	4,436	174,281	34.0	98	23,962	26.2
14	13,002	275,588	21.2	12,804	452,746	30.7	4,081	77,067	19.
15	5,909	85,079	15.7	5,760	148,300	25.5	1,033	20,303	20.0
16	4,070	78,274	19.3	5,958	194,854	30.7	264	6,641	23.7
17	5,220	105,000	20.0	2,700	111,000	39.0	200	4,000	20.0
18	665	17,061	27.3	1,345	47,738	33.5	65	1,721	31.2
21	865	25,171	28.7	340	10,219	30.0	2	50	25.0

District No. 1, Carnduff, Alameda and Estevan, townships 1 to 6, Ranges 30 to 34 west Principal Meridian and Ranges 1 to 10 west Second.

District No. 2, Francis, Milestone, Weyburne.

District No. 3, Moosomin, Whitewood, Wapella and Broadview. Country adjacent to main line of Canadian Pacific between Fleming and Oakshella and to Pleasant Hills branch between Welwyn and Killaley.

District No. 4, Greenfell, Indian Head and Abernethy. Adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific between Grenfell and Indian Head and to the Pheasant Hills branch between Neudorf and Balcarres.

District No. 5, Balgoma, Regina, Pense.

District No. 6, South Moose Mountain. Adjacent to Arcola and Moose Mountain section of Canadian Pacific between Antler and Creelman. Townships 7 to 11 Ranges 30 to 34 west of and Ranges 1 to 10 west of Second.

District No. 7 Langenburg, Saltecoats Yorkton. Townships 20 to 34, Ranges 30 to 33, and 1 to 10.

District No. 8, Qu'Appelle, McLean and Lipton. Townships 16 to 23, Ranges 14 to 16.

District No. 9, Touchwood Hills and South Quill Lake. Townships 23 to 24, Ranges 11 to 16.

District No. 10, Saskatoon, Osler, Rosthern, Duck Lake. Townships 35 to 44, Ranges 2 to 9.

District No. 11, Craik, Hanley and Dundurn. Country adjacent to Prince Albert branch between Aylesbury and Dundurn, west Range 23 west of the Second Meridian and east of the South Saskatchewan river.

District No. 12, Moose Jaw, Caron, Mortlach and Findlater. Country adjacent to main line Canadian Pacific between Belle Plain and Secretan, south Townships 23 and north Missouri Coteau.

District No. 13, Lost Mountain, Strassburg and South Quill Lake Townships 23 to 24, Ranges 17 to 23.

District No. 14, Humboldt, Batoche, Kinistino, Carrot River and country north. Townships 34, Range 13, west of Second Meridian, east of Range 2, west of Third Meridian and south of Saskatchewan River.

District No. 15, Prince Albert, Carlton and Shell River. Townships 45 to 52 Ranges 22 to 27 west of Second Meridian and 1 to 9 west of the 3d Meridian lying north and west of the South Saskatchewan River.

District No. 16, Battleford and East Lloydminster. Adjacent to Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, Tps. 35 to 55, Rgs. 10 to 28 west of 3d Mer.

District No. 17, Goose Lake. Country north and west of South Saskatchewan River in Townships 20 to 34 Ranges 6 to 30 west of 3d Mer.

District No. 18, Herbert, Swift Current, Crane Lake, Maple Creek, between Chaplin and Walsh south of South Saskatchewan River north of Cypress Hills.

District No. 21, Carrot River, Red Deer River and Nut Mountain, lying west Range 29 west Principal Meridian north of Townships 35 east of Range 13 west Second Meridian and south of the Saskatchewan River.

ALBERTA CROPS, 1906. Estimated Yields (August 20.).

Dis-tricts	Spring Wheat			Winter Wheat			Oats		
	Area	Yield	Ave.	Area	Yield	Ave.	Area	Yield	Ave.
1	2,695	57,673	21.40	12,100	200,134	16.54	5,307	200,414	37.70
2	18,774	416,970	22.40	15,592	361,578	23.10	17,641	660,655	31.80
3	9,275	113,618	14.40	4,927	48,925	9.32	5,200	131,456	25.27
4	2,318	69,099	29.85	6,913	191,075	27.60	38,551	1,899,407	49.80
5	912	30,935	33.90	1,060	28,291	26.60	14,940	651,533	36.90
6	5,674	99,351	17.50	.....	.....	.....	7,107	234,744	33.00
7	640	15,910	24.80	1,687	45,683	27.00	21,369	912,669	41.30
8	1,046	24,852	23.80	152	3,389	29.00	12,241	519,875	42.50
9	558	15,484	27.50	259	6,687	29.50	14,615	643,644	44.00
10	1,469	43,265	22.60	198	4,399	22.50	28,345	1,007,664	36.20
11	4,080	110,201	27.70	.....	.....	.....	19,267	822,508	42.60
12	6,104	159,863	26.10	.....	.....	.....	31,938	1,166,056	36.20
13	8,244	210,139	25.50	227	5,299	27.70	18,797	785,902	41.80
14	12,000	303,240	25.27	140	2,900	20.25	37,905	1,416,889	37.30
15	9,575	224,342	23.70	406	9,061	22.00	18,174	736,773	40.50
16	14,396	437,350	30.90	.....	.....	.....	31,526	1,401,961	44.40
	97,760	2,332,292	.....	43,661	907,421	.....	322,923	13,192,150	.....

"Yields given are from threshers' measure and not by weight; standard weight of oats per bushel is 34 lbs., but as oats grown in Alberta average from 40 lbs. to 44 lbs. per measured bushel the yield of oats if given by weight would be at least one-fifth more than shown, which would bring the estimated average yield for 1906 up to 49.02 bushels per acre."

District No. 1 includes country adjacent to line of St. Mary River Railway, Magrath to Cardston, and to Alberta Railway (C. P. Railway) from Tyrell to Coutts.

District No. 2 includes country adjacent to Crow's Nest Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from St. Mary westward to Rocky Mountains and to Macleod Branch from Macleod north to Township 14.

District No. 3 includes country adjacent to Crow's Nest from Bow Island westward to St. Mary. Mostly ranching country.

District No. 4 includes country adjacent to the Macleod Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Midnapore south to Township 15.

District No. 5 includes country adjacent to main line of Canadian Pacific Railway from Langevin westward to Rocky Mountains.

District No. 6 includes country adjacent to main line of Canadian Pacific Railway from Walsh to Langevin, and extending northward to Township 38. Almost entirely ranching country.

District No. 7 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Crossfield to Bowden, extending eastward to Range 11 west of Fourth Meridian, and westward to Rocky Mountains.

District No. 8 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Bowden to Penhold.

District No. 9 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Penhold to Blackfalds.

District No. 10 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Blackfalds to Morningside, and to Lacombe Branch from Lacombe to Stettler.

District No. 11 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Morningside to Hobbema.

District No. 12 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Hobbema to Millet, and to Wetaskiwin Branch from Wetaskiwin to Daysland.

District No. 13 includes country adjacent to Canadian Northern Railway from Chipman to Lloydminster. Greater part unsettled.

District No. 14 includes country adjacent to Edmonton Branch of Canadian Pacific Railway from Millet to Edmonton, and to Canadian Northern Railway from Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan.

District No. 15 includes territory bounded on south by North Saskatchewan River, on north by Township 60; extending eastward to Range 25 west of Fourth Meridian, and westward to Range 5 west of Fourth Meridian.

District 16 includes territory between Tps. 55 and 60 inclusive, extending eastward to 4th Meridian and westward to Range 24 west of 4th Meridian.

The following tables give some interesting crop details for several years, and will prove valuable for reference:

GRAIN HARVEST IN MANITOBA.

	SPRING WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1902....	2,039,940	53,077,267	26.0	725,060	34,478,160	47.5	329,790	11,848,422	35.9	41,200	564,440	13.7
1903....	2,442,873	40,116,878	16.42	855,431	33,035,774	38.62	326,537	8,707,252	26.66	55,900	586,950	10.50
1904....	2,412,235	39,162,458	16.52	943,574	36,289,279	38.80	361,004	11,177,970	30.54	35,428	461,106	13.10
1905....	2,643,588	55,761,410	21.07	1,031,239	45,484,025	42.06	432,298	14,064,025	31.02	24,770	326,944	13.02
1906....	3,141,537	58,689,203	19.0	1,155,961	46,238,440	40.0	474,242	14,227,260	30.0	18,790	.....	.....

GRAIN CROPS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1901....	469,953	11,956,069	25.41	123,251	5,517,866	44.76	11,267	354,703	31.48	16,694	153,709	9.80
1902....	580,860	13,110,330	22.57	193,200	6,975,796	30.93	14,275	298,632	20.91	22,201	473,108	21.31
1903....	777,822	15,121,015	19.44	280,096	9,164,007	32.71	27,679	665,593	24.94	31,644	285,697	9.02
1904....	910,359	15,944,730	17.51	346,530	10,756,350	31.04	24,650	598,336	24.27	15,917	166,434	10.45
1905....	1,130,084	26,107,286	23.09	449,936	19,213,055	42.70	32,946	893,396	27.11	25,315	398,399	15.73
1906....	1,331,869	29,629,500	22.2	545,243	22,331,500	40.9	41,473	1,046,000	25.2	30,582	420,850	13.70

GRAIN CROPS IN ALBERTA.

Dis-tricts	SPRING WHEAT	
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M. V. McINNES, No. 6, Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan.
JAMES GRIEVE, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Washington.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
T. O. CURRIE, Room 12 B, Callahan Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 4th floor, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.
V. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.

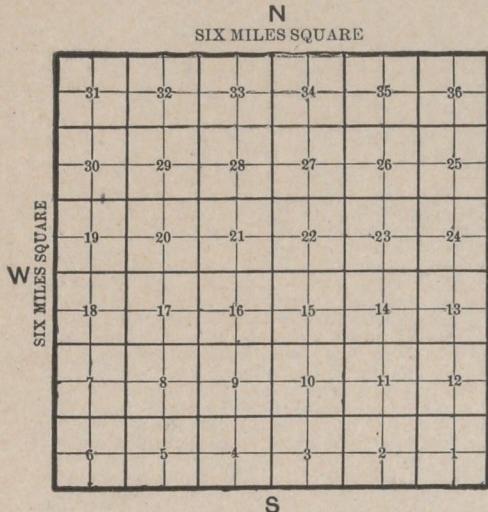
UNITED STATES AGENTS:

C. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
W. H. ROGERS, 3rd Floor, T. T. Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Gardner Block, Toledo, Ohio.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
GEORGE A. HALI, House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THOS. HETHERINGTON, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.
THOS. DUNCAN, Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

DOMINION LAND OFFICES:
J. OBED SMITH, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

DISTRICT	NAME OF AGENT	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Battleford	L. P. O. Noel	Battleford, Saskatchewan
Brandon	L. J. Clement	Brandon, Manitoba
Calgary	J. R. Sutherland	Calgary, Alberta
Dauphin	F. K. Herchmer	Dauphin, Manitoba
Estevan	A. C. Kisbey	Estevan, Saskatchewan
Edmonton	A. Norquay (acting)	Edmonton, Alberta
Lethbridge	J. Stafford (acting)	Lethbridge, Alberta
Humboldt	G. L. Dempster	Humboldt, Saskatchewan
Prince Albert	R. S. Cook	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP.



Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter-section contains 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square.

Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement)—Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Railway Lands for sale (Subsidies for Construction)—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

School Sections.—Section Nos. 11

and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's Land for sale—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry must be made in person, either at the land office for the district or at the office of a sub-agent authorized to transact business in the district, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

1. By at least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

2. If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION.

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler is expected to give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intentions to do so.

Before leaving his homestead, the settler should leave a post-office address at which he can obtain his letters while away. If he is not careful he may overstay the time allowed, and find on his return that his homestead entry has been canceled and taken up by some one else.

If anything goes wrong as to time and absence, he may lose his land, and at any rate is pretty sure to be compelled to make a fresh entry.

Should a settler find that he has accidentally settled upon a quarter-section of land which will not repay the labor expended on it, he may apply to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, stating fully the cases, and asking for permission to change his entry. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the settler is entitled to a change, he will grant it on payment of a fresh fee.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion land office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when

DISTRICT	NAME OF AGENT	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Red Deer	W. H. Cotttingham	Red Deer, Alberta
Regina	L. Rankin	Regina, Saskatchewan
Swift Current	Business transacted at Regina	
Wetaskiwin	Business transacted at Edmonton	
Winnipeg	E. F. Stephenson	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Yorkton	P. E. Peaker	Yorkton, Saskatchewan
Kamloops	A. B. Currie	Kamloops, B. C.
New Westminster	John McKenzie	New Westminster, B. C.
Moose Jaw	John Rutherford	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

imported into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta by an intending settler shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horse, for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in entry have been as merchandise or for any use in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at, day of 190 .

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta free of duty:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS.

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed, Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand). Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at regular first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE.

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, to be admitted without detention; when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep for breeding and feeding purposes may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

DOMINION OF CANADA

AND NEWFOUNDLAND

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 200 300 400 500

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